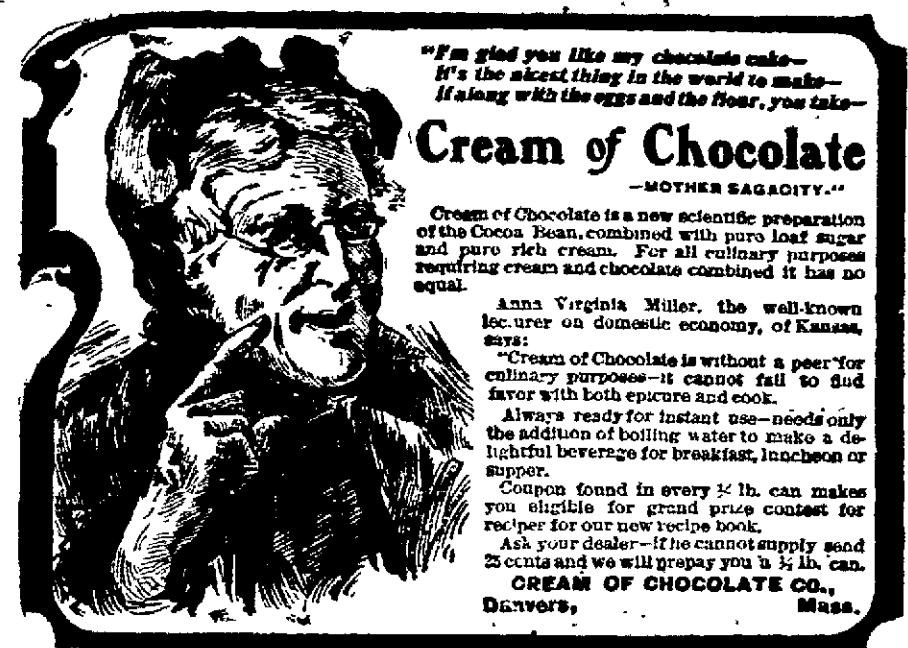


VOL. XVIII., NO. 5592

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1903,

The Portsmouth Daily Republican merged with The Herald, July 1, 1892.

PRICE 2 CENTS



Music Boxes! Talking Machines!

Choice Line of Writing Materials.

Pictures from 5 Cents to \$25.00.

IN FACT, IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
VISIT

CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,
67 CONGRESS ST.

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,
35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

This week we have many good things to offer the economical housekeeper. So great has been the call for our TEAS and COFFEES that we again print the list and continue to sell the choicest grades of these goods imported into the country at the lowest prices ever quoted for like qualities. Remember we have other goods at attractive prices, and we ask you to look over the list:

TEA.

To those desiring a TEA of first quality and uniform richness of flavor, Ames' Special Mocha and Java, very best, pound.... 29c

Best Garden Flower Formosa, pound..... 45c

Very Fine Formosa or Oolong, 35c, pound.....

Good Formosa, choice quality, pound..... 25c

Fine Ceylon Tea, pound..... 35c

COFFEE.

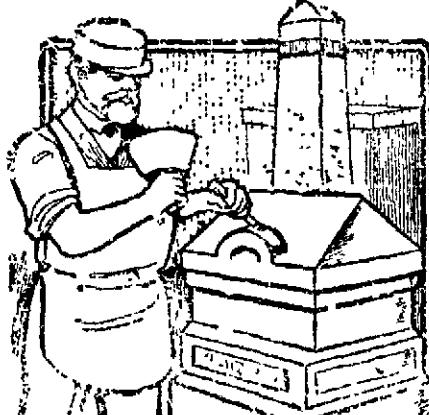
Same Grade Elsewhere 35c.

Fancy, Fresh Roasted.

Mocha and Java, very fine, pound..... 25c

Fine Blend Coffee, pound..... 20c

THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.



We design and execute descriptions of monuments, statues, busts, etc., in marble, granite, slate, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.

We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,
Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.

CANARIES
AND CAGE SUPPLIES.

HARTZ MOUNTAIN AND ST. ANDREASBURG
BIRDS A SPECIALTY.

A. P. WENDELL & CO.
2 MARKET SQUARE.

LOCAL OPTION.

State Of Vermont Decides
To Try It.

Prohibition Defeated By Clear
Majority On Tuesday.

The Cities' Vote Was The Decisive
Factor.

Burlington, Vt., Feb. 3.—Vermont has declared in favor of the local option high license law by a majority of about 1000.

With nine towns missing the figures are: For the license law 30,204; for the present prohibitory law 29,292, majority for license 912.

The nine towns not reported do not cast a vote sufficient to turn this small majority for license into a prohibitory victory.

The vote on Tuesday was to determine whether the high license local option bill passed by the legislature should go into effect March 3 next or be operative in December 1906. This form of referendum was drawn, as the direct referendum is unconstitutional.

The bills similar to the Massachusetts law in its general provisions. As the bill has been accepted by the voters the towns will vote in March to see whether license shall be granted.

The missing towns are Glastonbury, in Burlington county, which casts only 15 votes; two in Grand Isle county, two in Windham and four in Rutland county.

License was carried by the voters of the cities and a few large towns, and the west side was able to overcome the strong prohibitory vote of the towns on the east side of the mountains.

The prohibitionists until late Tuesday night depended upon the east side, but the farmers could not drive their smoothshod horses over the ice-crusted roads, and so many of them stayed at home. There were 10,000 men that voted at the state election in September that did not go to the polls on Tuesday.

ON LIQUOR LAWS.

First Legislative Hearing Held at Concord On Tuesday.

The first hearing before the legislative committee on liquor laws was held on Tuesday afternoon. It was not a particularly lively affair, although the entrance to the judiciary room where the committee sits in its dual capacity was crowded with eager-looking spectators. Among the well known people present, aside from members of the legislature, were: M. C. Lamprey, Allan Hollis, E. C. Niles, H. G. Sargent and J. H. Robbins of Concord, John P. Bartlett of Manchester, A. F. Burbank and J. G. Bartlett of Suncook.

The committee has in its hands eighteen measures, and any person of any of them or anything omitting the floor can discuss any feature of any of them or anything omitted from any of them.

The hearing was opened without formality. After a little wait, M. C. Lamprey of Concord arose and urged that, inasmuch as it seemed certain that a license law is to be passed, the license fee should be made high and the fees go into a separate fund, to be applied to the aid of those who have suffered from the sale of intoxicants. He said that it was not sufficient to say that there is now a remedy in direct action against the humbugger, for there is the difficulty of locating the particular person guilty of making the sale. He claimed an application of this principle was exemplified in the allowance to farmers of full damage for loss of sheep by dogs; it is not necessary to prove which or whose dog, but all dogs are taxed for such a fund. He proposed to keep this idea before the public until it is recognized. In answer to a question, he said he thought it made little difference whether the law was license or local option. He had lived under both these plans and un-

der a prohibitory law, and had found practically free rum everywhere whatever the law.

E. C. Miles of Concord stated, as counsel for the State Druggists' association, that he would like a time fixed to be heard as to the regulations for the sale of liquors by the druggists.

The chairman stated that unless parties desired to be heard at some special time and upon a special feature, anyone could be heard at any time on any feature of the question. It was not desired to array one set of people against another, or in any way seem to engender opposition. The meetings would be free to all, but it was desired to conclude the hearings this week or next.

At the suggestion of Mr. Phillips of the committee, Mr. Lamprey related some of his experiences in endeavoring to enforce the prohibitory law. There are very few men, he was convinced, in any profession who will not go into a court room and swear to his guilt in a liquor case. Rum dealers and rum drinkers, he declared, have very little regard for the sanctity of law. Liquor will be sold as sugar and molasses are sold, and a way has not been found to stop it. Prohibitionists, he said, will not lift a finger towards the enforcement of the prohibitory law. There are not ten men in Concord who will put their shoulder to the wheel for enforcement of the law. The law cannot be enforced because the people will not stand by, except in their prayers. No law is of any account without moral sentiment to back it. Prohibition cannot secure it; it is more probable that high license might.

Rev. J. H. Robbins asked to be heard at ten o'clock today upon the continuance of the prohibitory law and amendments, and the permission was granted.

Questioned further, Mr. Lamprey said in substance that rather than have things go as they have, he would have no law on the subject, and do away with the hypocritical features that have prevailed. There must be a crisis of some sort in this business, if improvement is to be looked for.

The hearing was then adjourned until ten o'clock today.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Stratham Power House Being Finely Equipped By New Hampshire Traction Company.

Important changes are being made at the Stratham power house, which, when completed, will make it the best equipped and most comfortable station controlled by the New Hampshire Traction company. On Monday, the transformers that have been in use since the starting of the Exeter and Portsmouth line were removed and will be shipped to the Salem station; and in their place a lighter set has been installed, which will, during the winter and spring, furnish ample power. In the early spring an additional set will be installed.

The lumber for the new water tank has arrived, and work on the tank will commence at an early date. The tank will have a capacity of 40,000 gallons, from which a supply for a complete hydrant service will be secured. The office at the left of the entrance will soon receive its furniture, as will the waiting room on the right.

In the second story the company has shown a careful regard toward the comfort of its employees. At the head of the stairs a large room will be used as a social room where, when not on duty, the men will have a chance to read and smoke undisturbed by the queries of the inquisitive public. Leading from this room is a large sleeping room adequate to accommodate six or eight beds, which will be at the disposal of any of the men who are by work or weather obliged to remain at the station all night. The lavatories are also on this floor. The rooms are heated by steam and lighted by electricity and are as comfortable and convenient as one could wish.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. E. Robins, D. D., presiding elder of the Dover district, will hold the fourth quarterly conference this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the parsonage.

All members of the official board are expected to be present.

The first robin is yet to be reported.

OLD HATTER'S SHOP.

Interesting Recollections Concerning One Here in Portsmouth.

Samuel P. Treadwell of Ladd street, former city treasurer of Portsmouth and one of its oldest and most respected citizens, has in his possession two documents that he has preserved for many years, and which, though in themselves of no especial value, when taken in connection with the story that goes with them, as told by Mr. Treadwell, are of considerable local interest.

One is a bill-of-sale, by which, under date of April 29, 1789, Job Harris transfers to Capt. Nathaniel Treadwell of Ipswich, Mass., for seventy-five dollars, the ownership of "a certain building or hatter's shop, with the kettles, planks and tools" in the same, said building standing on land of Mrs. Catherine T. Moffat, on Congress street, Portsmouth. The other is a promissory note of the same date, in which Thomas Treadwell promises to pay Job Harris \$35 within 60 days.

Job Harris was for quite a number

of years, toward the end of the 18th century, prominent in the affairs of the North church, but for some time before he sold out his business he had been getting more and more out of favor; and one Saturday afternoon he told his apprentice that he had got to get out of town; that he—the apprentice—was entirely competent to set up business as a hatter, and that he could have the hat factory, business and what remained of his time as an apprentice for \$75, cash down.

Seventy-five dollars was more money than the boy, then nineteen years old, had never seen at one time in his life, but he recognized that the business chance offered was a good one, and taking his only pair of shoes in his hand, so as not to wear them out, he started at six o'clock in the evening on a barefooted tramp to Ipswich to see if his father would help him out. He arrived at the edge of Ipswich at eleven p. m., put on his shoes and walked into town and was soon at his boyhood's home.

Capt. Treadwell mustered all the ready cash he had on hand, a little over \$40, and early on Sunday morning he and his son started on the return tramp to Portsmouth, where they arrived about an hour before noon. Job Harris was interviewed and all preliminaries arranged, and early Monday morning the papers were passed and Harris was free to depart, which he did at once.

Capt. Treadwell was at that time one of the solid citizens of Ipswich, master and owner of a coasting schooner, and four years earlier his son, Thomas, father of Samuel P. Treadwell, had come to this town and indentured himself to Job Harris to learn the hatter's trade.

The hat manufacture was not a pretentious structure. It was a wooden building, 10 feet wide and 15 feet long, situated on the northerly side of Congress street, the exact center of the present Franklin block now occupying its site. It stood end to the street, and a narrow door and rather large window (for those days) took up nearly the entire end; it was one story high, and floored across at the eaves so as to give an extra room in the roof.

It was perched on cedar posts to keep it out of the salt water which at high tide used to flow from the North mill pond up to and under the building, right to the edge of Congress street.

It was related of Samuel P. Treadwell when a boy, by his father, that during the latter's early years in Portsmouth his favorite place for smelt fishing was at the corner of Congress and Chestnut streets, where a stable now stands. At the peak of the manufacturer's gable end was a short pole surmounted by a wooden hat, and on the front of the building a sign, "Hats for sale."

Thomas Treadwell carried on the business of hat making in the little shop for about sixteen years. On Nov. 13, 1800, he was married in the brick house bought by him of Nathaniel Folsom, on the southerly side of Congress street and exactly opposite this shop. In this house he lived for many years, and in it his numerous children, including Samuel P. Treadwell, were born.

After his marriage Mr. Treadwell kept his hat store in the lower front room of his house, and whenever a prospective customer came in Mrs. Treadwell would set a signal for him in a chamber window, where he could see it while at work, and he would

cross the street to attend to the sale.

The traveling between the house and shop was often very bad, and to improve it and for his own convenience Mr. Treadwell procured flagstones from Durham and had a crosswalk put down.

The shop was removed shortly before 1816, in which year the first section of the former Franklin house was built by Langley Boardman; but the crosswalk remained until the summer of 1874, in which year the city government, seeing no reason why a crosswalk should be maintained for the benefit of one private house, had it removed.

After this was done Samuel P. Treadwell informed the officials that the walk was his private property and by presenting the bills for stones and labor, proved it, the ownership was admitted, and one-half the original cost was paid by the city as indemnity.

DARTMOUTH'S CAPTAIN.

Don Purcell Hobbs Has Been Elected to Succeed Rollins.

The Dartmouth baseball team has elected Don Purcell Hobbs, '04, captain to succeed D. S. Rollins, who was recently disqualified for playing professional ball last summer. The selection meets with the approval of the college.

Hobbs is a native of West Ossipee, and prepared for college at Brewster Free academy, Wolfeborough. He played the position of third base on his school nine, for three years. Two years ago he made the varsity, playing at left field. Last year he won an enviable reputation at shortstop. He is twenty-two years old, weighs 149 pounds and is 5 feet 10 inches high. He is a member of the Kappa Kappa Kappa fraternity.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Feb. 4. Mrs. Charles Traston is reported quite ill at her home on Love lane.

Frank Donnell has a gang of men finishing off Edgar Burnham's new house on Woodlawn avenue.

Mrs. Sadie Chaney entertained the

West End Whist club at the Orman house last evening. The play proved very enjoyable and all departed for their homes with pleasant memories.

Miss Fannie Thompson, who has been passing a few weeks in town with her brother, Henry Thompson, and family, returned to her home in Portsmouth yesterday.

F. E. Donnell is building an addition to the Good Luck Job Printing office for O. N. McIntire.

Alfred Lathrop must have struck a regular Klondike as eels go, judging by the quantity he has placed on the market within the past fortnight. He has brought home seventy pounds or more for a catch.

Mrs. Addie Day, who has been visiting her son, Charles W. Chapman, and wife, has returned to her home in Springvale.

Mrs. James T. Berry is on the sick list.

Frank Burnham is visiting in Port-

land.

Horace Philbrick and wife have re-

turned from Lancaster, Mass.

Marcus Urnun of Boston is the

guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M.

M. Urnun and wife, Rogers road.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Philbrick,

who have been passing several months in Groton, Conn., have re-

turned to their home here.

The Ladies' circle of the First

Christian church at Kittery Point will

meet Thursday afternoon and evening

with Mrs. Jeremiah Hobbs.

George Parrot of Malden, Mass.,

who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs.

D. L. Fernald, returned home today.

Fred Ford Locke left this morning

for New Bedford, where he has se-

cured a position as teacher.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER

Royal And Select Masters Have A Special Assembly.

Columbians Win Duck Pin Match F.O.M.
The Independents.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent

Exeter, Feb. 3.—Last evening a special assembly of Oliver council, No. 11, R. and S. M. was held in Masonic hall for the purpose of receiving the special visit of Grand P. C. of the W. Harry M. Cheney of Lebanon. The three degrees were conferred upon several candidates, after which a banquet was served in the banquet hall. About ninety participated and passed a happy and helpful hour. Remarks were made by Mr. Cheney, T. I. M., R. G. Blanchard, D. M., F. W. Flanders, P. F. I. M., H. P. Glidden of Dover and others.

Among the visiting companions were P. C. W., Daniel C. Hunt and B. B. Gilman of Haverhill, Mass., and fifty-four members of Orphan council, No. 1, of Dover, who were special guests of the evening, coming by special train, and returning at 12.30 this morning.

The thanks of T. I. M., Leonard D. Hunt are extended to his officers, and also to the Dover and Haverhill councils for the excellent manner in which they worked the degrees which helped to make last evening a red letter one.

The Dover delegation was made up as follows: W. R. Tibbets, P. Taylor, John Hewitt, F. W. Hanson, C. T. Moulton, W. W. Frye, C. W. Bradley, A. T. Pinkham, H. T. Babb, T. R. Smith, Arthur Calef, E. J. Young, J. D. Knight, J. H. Nutt, P. G. Blanchard, E. J. York, A. S. Hatch, John Searles, H. Seavey, C. W. Corson, H. P. Glidden, B. Wentworth, A. N. Faunce, E. C. Colbath, Charles Morrison, A. O. Mathes, J. E. Ewen, George Henderson, E. F. Booner, A. D. Richmond, F. M. Libby, J. T. Jenness, G. L. Morgan, F. E. Brigham, T. E. Neally, F. W. Flanders, C. F. Sawyer, Harry Tasker, Ernest Plummer, F. P. Murdock, P. N. Dexter, E. E. Grant, W. N. Wallace, A. M. Foss, Bela Kingman, Charles Keats, F. E. Tuttle, A. C. Haines, Charles Tasker, Carl Brackett, A. H. Place, C. H. Coats, E. S. Clark and E. Morrell.

The February meeting of the Exeter chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the residence of Mrs. J. D. Thompson on Elliott street last evening. There was a large attendance and the meeting was fully enjoyed. A letter was read from Mrs. Charles S. Murland, the state regent, concerning Continental hall, which the Daughters of the Revolution are going to build at Washington. Mrs. George E. Hooper told the members much about the hall. It was voted to contribute to its building fund.

The literary exercises were very interesting and consisted of several papers. Miss Martha Moulton read a paper upon "Authors, Poets and Teachers of Exeter." Mrs. J. D. Thompson read a paper on the "Benefactors of Exeter" and Miss Emily Tapley read of the "Early Women of Exeter." Refreshments were served.

Last evening on the Exeter alleys, the Columbians defeated the Independents in the duck pin league. The Independents got the highest total but the Columbians got two strings, therefore winning out. The contest was undoubtedly the most interesting game of the series, thus far. The first string was easily taken by the Independents, but the Columbians secured the second after a hard fight by only two pins. Having each won a string the third, which decided the winner of the game, was naturally for blood. The Columbians secured it by 24 pins. The summary:

COLUMBIANS.

White,	68	86	81	— 235
Maher,	72	80	84	— 236
Bird,	88	89	102	— 270
Dana,	70	70	60	— 200
Smith,	84	81	98	— 263
Totals,	382	397	425	— 1204

INDEPENDENTS.

P. Troy,	82	78	82	— 242
Conley,	76	80	77	— 227
Sargent,	84	75	77	— 226
Landec,	86	84	76	— 245
J. Troy,	91	78	90	— 259
Totals,	413	395	401	— 1209

Manager Davis of the Hub pool seems received a letter from Harry P. Mow of Portsmouth this after-

noon stating that he did not care to have the third and deciding game of the Manchester-Exeter pool series played at his parlors. As a result the game will take place here on Saturday night. An interesting contest is looked for.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Exeter Water works, scheduled to take place this morning at the office in the News-Letter block, was postponed.

The Ladies' Benevolent society met at the residence of Miss Hattie Adams, on Front street, this afternoon. Fred O. Greene of Boston was a visitor in town today.

The body of John Dearborn, who died in Lawrence, Mass., was brought here for burial this afternoon.

Four cars of Welsh coal arrived for the academy today.

There was a meeting of St. Alban's chapter, Royal Arch Masons this evening.

There will be a meeting of Orient chapter, O. E. S. tomorrow evening. A supper will precede the meeting.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinona Tablets. This mixture on every box.

6% *Save*

Now for the Isthmian Canal.

Now that an agreement has been reached between the representatives of Colombia and the United States for the Panama canal, the work of constructing the great Isthmian waterway ought speedily to be begun.

Under the terms of the treaty signed by Secretary of State Hay and Dr. Herran, representing the Colombian government, the United States is to pay \$10,000,000 for a charter giving control over a strip of territory extending three miles on each side of the canal and is to pay \$250,000 annually in rent.

The principal disagreements between the two governments were on the points of annual rental and terms of occupation. The Colombian government asked too much, and the United States government offered terms considered by the other party altogether inadequate. The United States wanted indefeasible title and the rights of sovereignty over the canal itself and enough territory on either side to amply protect it. The difficulty pleaded by the Colombian government was a provision in the constitution preventing alienation of territory. The two difficulties were finally adjusted, the first by a compromise which gives to Colombia an annual payment of \$250,000, a sum based on what it now receives for the traffic by rail across the isthmus and which is less than two-fifths of the Colombian demand, and the second by what amounts to a perpetual lease of the strip of territory needed. The lease is for 100 years, renewable indefinitely at the will of the United States and not at that of the Colombian government. There is to be joint action in police and judicial control, and control of the waters of the ports of Colon and Panama is vested in the United States so far as may be necessary for the complete operation of the canal.

All things considered, the treaty is regarded as reasonably satisfactory. The perpetuity of American interests on the Isthmus appears to be amply safeguarded, and, while the annual rental is somewhat greater than had been regarded as a sufficient remuneration, there is little reason for complaint on that score. We could afford to be generous here, though niggardly in the treatment of the Colombians, even if their dickering methods have been

The Boston Globe calls attention to the fact that more men were killed by the explosion on the battleship Massachusetts than the navy lost in action in the whole Spanish war. So it seems peace has its disasters as well as war.

According to Professor Dunbar, all that is necessary to cure hay fever is to remain in a closed room six or eight weeks and take the serum treatment.

Doubtless, however, there are persons who are so contrary as to prefer the old treatment of going to a mountain resort and having a good time.

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JOINING THE OCEANS

WHAT IT WILL COST TO COMPLETE
THE PANAMA CANAL

Why Uncle Sam Will Pay \$40,000,000
to the French Company—Work Al-
ready Done—Ten Years Required
to Finish the Cut.

Now that the Panama canal treaty has been duly signed by the representatives of the United States and Colombia it is expected that work will be begun on the big ditch as soon after the ratification of the treaty by the senate and the Colombian congress as the American commission that will have charge of the work can organize a working force.

The official estimate of the time required to complete the Panama canal is ten years, and the estimated cost is \$184,000,000. The Walker commission thought it would take eight years to build a canal at Nicaragua, with a greater probability of exigencies arising to cause delay than at Panama. The estimated cost of maintenance and operation of the Panama canal is \$1,300,000 a year less than the proposed canal in Nicaragua. The Panama route from sea to sea has fewer locks and less curvature, both in degrees and miles.

There seems to be some doubt in the public mind as to what the \$40,000,000



MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF CANAL AND MAIN RAILROAD.

to be paid by the government to the Panama Canal company is for. The sum was agreed upon as a fair valuation for the plant and work already done. Very little of it represents the rights and concessions of the old company.

It is estimated that the excavation done on the route is worth \$27,000,000, while the Panama railroad stock at par is worth nearly \$7,000,000. The maps, drawings and records of the company are quoted at \$2,000,000 more, making \$36,000,000. To this has been added 10 per cent to cover omissions, bringing up the total to \$40,000,000.

The government will have turned over to it for this sum about 56,000 acres of land, which, with the land belonging to the railroad, will cover nearly all the ground required for building the canal. About 2,300 buildings will come into Uncle Sam's possession, among them being offices, quarters, storerooms, hospitals, shops and numerous other buildings of a miscellaneous nature.

There is also an immense amount of machinery, consisting of a floating plant of tugs, launches, dredges and spare parts, rolling plant of locomotive cars, etc., stationary and semi-stationary plant, including excavators, cranes and pumps. In addition to all this, there is a quantity of surveying and other instruments, office supplies and stationery, surgical and medical outfitts and miscellaneous supplies covering thousands of items.

It is said that millions will have to be spent by the United States engineers in making Panama, Colon and



THE GREAT CULIBREA CUT.
the canal route sanitary before much work on the canal can be done. The Panama fever has already destroyed thousands of lives, and no one can live there long under existing conditions. As most of the natives are too lazy to work it is thought that negroes and Chinese will have to be imported to dig the canal.

The average temperature at the Isthmus the year round is 80 degrees, and very few Americans can stand it. At present there are less than 100 Americans on the Isthmus. They run the railroad and act as agents for steamship companies and home merchants.

The Culibrea cut, where the new Panama company is still working, is the deepest artificial cut in the world. Here the ditch is 600 feet deep. About 600 West Indian negroes are working. Nothing has been done on any other part of the canal since the collapse of the De Lesseps company in 1880.

Uncle Sam has a big job before him, but he has the money and the men to push this mighty undertaking, so ten years hence in all probability the voyager by sea from the Atlantic to the Pacific will pass through the Isthmus of Panama.

As Usual.
Housemaid—I overheard the misses tellin' a caller the other day that I was "no good."

Butler—Well, isn't that what listeners generally hear of themselves?—Chicago Tribune.

ENEMY OF MOSQUITOES.

Major Ross, Who Discovered Their Connection With Malaria.
Major Ronald Ross, who is soon to visit this country by invitation of the government to investigate malaria, is the discoverer of the connection between malaria and the bites of mosquitoes. Last December Major Ross

entered the supreme lodge in 1890 and served on various committees until 1900, when he was elected supreme vice chancellor. Mr. Bangs was born in 1862 and is one of the leading lawyers of the Sioux State.

The Knights of Pythias of Washington will hold a monster fair in April to procure funds to erect a \$42,000 Pythian temple in that city.

There are 200 active lodges in California, with about 15,000 members. The Rathbone Sisters of the Golden State have sixty temples, with a membership of about 4,000.

The two daughters of Justus H. Rathbone still reside in Alexandria, Va. These daughters are granted a pension by the supreme lodge during the remainder of their lives or until they change their state of single blessedness to one of wedded bliss.

There are in the Knights of Pythias 7,000 lodges and over 600,000 members, making it one of the strongest fraternal organizations in the world.

MASONIC.

The Residence of a Mason—Treasury Board Designs.

The Masonic residence of a man is in fact his legal residence—that is his home, the place where he exercises the right of a citizen. A man does not gain Masonic residence by residing temporarily in a place. Masonic residence is identical with legal residence. It is the place where a person resides with the intention of remaining permanently or for an indefinite time and which he leaves on business or pleasure, with the intention of returning. Committee on Jurisprudence, Nevada.

The grand lodge of Georgia has elected Max Meyerhardt to serve a third term as grand master.

The Masons of Lewiston, Ida., will erect a \$30,000 temple.

The present membership of Royal Arch Masons in Texas is 7,908.

Dignity is absolutely essential to good Masonic work, says the Masonic Standard. Nothing can atone for the lack of it.

The Scottish Rite Masons of Galveston, Tex., have arranged a course of seven entertainments to be given this winter in the auditorium of their cathedral.

The Scottish Rite Masons of Salt Lake City are planning arrangements for a reunion to be held in March next. Many distinguished Masons from all over the United States will be invited to the reunion.

Edward C. Culp of St. Louis, who is secretary of the committee on ceremonies of the St. Louis world's fair, is making an effort to have all Knights Templars who attend the San Francisco triennial conclave stop over for the exposition.

It is said that the Masonic cemetery to be established in Detroit, Mich., will be the finest of its kind in the country. It will be located on property adjoining Woodlawn cemetery, on Woodward avenue. This land will be improved and laid out in lots, the lots to be sold at \$50 each.

Knights of Honor.

The order entered the new year with every published death claim paid.

Each lodge should look carefully to suspensions and if necessary have a committee whose particular duty shall be to call on delinquents and induce them to reinstate.

Astatabula Lodge of Astabula, Ohio, has paid to the widows and orphans' burial fund since its organization, Nov. 10, 1878, \$26,802.07.

The fact that a deputy is working in your midst does not take away the responsibility of any member.—Knights of Honor Reporter.

United American Mechanics.

Within the past six months the order of United American Mechanics, which is often designated as the senior order, has made rapid progress.

At the beginning of last term efforts were put forth to boom the order, and the result has so far been very satisfactory and encouraging.

FRATERNAL NOTES.

The Paris exposition of 1900 has awarded the Ancient Order of Hibernians a beautiful bronze medal because of its general excellence as an organization.

The records of the fraternal insurance orders show less of defalcation and dishonesty in management than any enterprise of like magnitude in the world.

Most of the fraternal organizations in this country began the year 1903 in better financial condition than ever before.

There are about 40,000 colored Masons in the United States and Canada.

JUDGE AUGUSTUS E. MAXWELL.
He was made naval agent at Pensacola, but the next year he was an ardent member of the Confederate secession, holding that position until the war between the states had closed. In 1863 he was made one of the members of the state supreme court and later held a circuit judgeship and the office of chief justice.

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Butler—Well, isn't that what listeners generally hear of themselves?—Chicago Tribune.

RUSSIA MAKES Nihilists.

Brutality of an Employer Followed by Tyranny in the Courts.
The Arbeiter Zeitung, published in Vienna, gives full reports of the trials of several hundred Russian peasants at Nijni-Novgorod, Saratoff and Sormovo for participation in the political riots which took place in the early spring of last year, from which, it appears, that the proceedings were lively and at times dramatic.

At Nijni-Novgorod 440 peasants were tried before a special tribunal behind closed doors. The charge against them was that they had taken an active part in demonstrations at which shouts of "Down with the czar!" "Down with absolutism!" "Hurray for political freedom!" were heard, at which revolutionary songs were sung and at which seditious speeches were delivered.

When called on to answer to the charge, the ringleader, Bikoff, said:

"I have known nothing but poverty and misery all my life. I was hardly twelve years old when I first felt the sting of Comstock Knouts. I was then employed in a factory at Lodz at a wage of sixteen cents a week. When the men, who were also paid the same scale, asked for higher wages, the proprietor told the authorities that his men were all revolutionaries and asked for military aid to keep them in order. Fifteen hundred Cossacks were immediately sent. The proprietor made them drunk and then turned them loose among the workmen on his premises. The result was too awful for the human mind to imagine. I myself saw a young girl's eyes poked out of their sockets. I was wounded and suffered from the effects of the injury for years afterward. That was my first experience of the benevolent government of the czar, and since then I have had only too many more of the same kind."

Another of the accused, named Samlin, said that he had been sentenced to fifteen months' solitary confinement for organizing a society for the study of Russian literature, to two years' hard labor for having five books on socialism in his possession and to three years' hard labor on the mere suspicion of having sympathized with a revolutionary agitation carried on in his district. He said that the injustice that he had experienced had made him so desperate that he felt himself to be an enemy of a government that tolerated such atrocities being practiced in its name.

At Saratoff the counsel for the defense declared that they fully sympathized with the political views of the accused. One of them declared that the government would do better to erect schools than scaffolds, and another said that chance alone had prevented him from being in the dock by the side of the prisoners. The presiding judge sentenced six lawyers to six months' solitary confinement for contempt of court committed by utterances of this kind.

One of the accused, Ochanina, made a long speech in defense of his position, saying:

"In Russia nine-tenths of the people are slowly starving, yet the government has no better remedy than to shoot down workmen and students by the hundred."

At the climax of his speech Ochanina was overpowered by his feelings and fell back in a dead faint.

Another prisoner, named Jeffimoff, shouted at the top of his voice:

"I despise you all. Do with me what you like. I am past caring what becomes of me, thanks to your system of misrule."

The presiding judge ordered Jeffimoff to be removed, and he was dragged out of court struggling and shouting:

"Mr. President, you are nothing but the czar's flunkies."

Sentences varying from lifelong exile in Siberia to two years' hard labor were passed. None of the accused was acquitted. Those banished to Siberia included nearly a hundred women and several youths under eighteen years of age.

A report of the trial containing the utterances of the prisoners and their advocates has been circulated throughout Russia by the socialist party, and it has produced a great impression on thousands of readers.

Growth of A. F. L.
The phenomenal growth of the American Federation of Labor is shown by the statement that during 1902 eight national unions were formed and charters were issued to fourteen national and international unions, six state branches, 127 central labor unions, 87 local trade and federal labor unions. It is also reported that at the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1902, there were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor national and international unions with approximately 14,000 local unions under their direct jurisdiction, 97 state federations, 26 central bodies, 424 local trade unions, 11 labor unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, charter, 1,483.

During the eleven months ending Oct. 1, 1902, there were organized and chartered by the affiliated national unions and by the American Federation of Labor direct 3,500 local unions, with a membership of 300,000.

New York Unions.
The increase in the aggregate membership of the New York unions has to date been unprecedented, having been 13,000, or about 20 per cent, in the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1902, and of this gain all but about 3,000 were made since April 1. Between April 1 and Oct. 1 the net gain in unions was 299, so that at the latter date the number of unions recorded by the bureau of labor statistics was 1,228, with a total membership of 320,101, of whom \$13,592 were men and 15,507 were women.

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As Usual.

Housemaid—I overheard the misses tellin' a caller the other day that I was "no good."

Butler—Well, isn't that what listeners generally hear of themselves?—Chicago Tribune.

TOO LATE.

Penelope is passing fair,
Heigho! heigho!
With glad blue eyes and golden hair
And all the soft bewitching charm
Of rosy lip and rounded arm
And dimpled cheek aglow.
Heigho!

Who deftly drew her winsome face?
Heigho! heigho!
The silent cause gives no trace,
But faith, whatever painter's brush
Collected and caught that tender blush,
He loved the maid I true.
Heigho!

For him the smile, for him the praise,
Heigho! heigho!
While I can only sit and gaze,
Ah pitiful, malign decree!
Penelope is not for me
Though I'm for her, and so
Heigho!

Her picture hangs upon my wall,
Heigho, heigho!
My heart were here beyond recall
Had she been born in Sixty-eight
Or I by some auspicious fate,
Two hundred years ago.
Heigho!

—Boston Evening Transcript.

The Divine Right.

Heigho! heigho!
Leave Market Square for Ry. Beach
and Little Boar's Head at *7:05 a.m., 8:05 and hourly until 7:05 p.m. For Castle Road only at *7:05 a.m., *8:50 a.m., 10:05 p.m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8:05 a.m., 9:05 p.m. 10:05 a.m., 10:15 p.m. Leave Cable Road *6:10 a.m., *7:30 a.m. and *10:40 p.m. Leave Little Boar's Head 9:10 p.m. and 10:10 p.m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at *6:35 a.m., *7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p.m. and at *10:35 and 11:05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at *6:35 a.m., *7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p.m. and at *10:35 and 11:05.

Omitted Sundays.

*Omitted holidays.

||Saturdays only.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 1:00, 10:10 a.m.,

12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:40 p.m.

Sunday, 8:20, 9:00 a.m., 6:30

7:00, 7:40 p.m.

Leave Portland—1:50 9:00, a.m., 12:45

6:00 p.m. Sunday, 5:00 a.m., 12:45,

*5:00 p.m.

Leave North Conway—7:25, a.m., 4:15

p.m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:45, a.m., 3:50

THE HERALD.
(Formerly The Evening Post)
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 22, 1824.

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**For Portsmouth
and
Portsmouth's Interests**

You want local news! Read the Herald.
Here local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1903.

The Canadians are indignant that the terms of the state department of the United States for a convention of six members, three to be appointed by the United States and three by England, to settle the Alaska boundary question, have been accepted by England; and a Montreal paper says that "The conclusion which every one seems to have arrived at is that, as in the case of the Maine boundary, and later of the Oregon line, the interests of Canada are bound to be sacrificed." If Canada's interests are "sacrificed" by this convention in the same way they were in the settlement of the Maine and Oregon boundary disputes, the Canadians will have no cause to grumble, for by the Ashburton treaty Canada got a large slice of valuable territory that belonged to Maine, and when James K. Polk settled the Oregon question in accordance with the terms agreed upon by James Buchanan as secretary of state, the boundary of Oregon was moved southward from 54 degrees, 40 minutes north latitude to the 49th parallel, giving Canada enough United States territory to make a half-dozen big states. The trouble with the Canadians is, that they fear the United States will not submit to be bunched this time. The terms now accepted by England are identical with those rejected by that country four years ago at the demand of Canada.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Canadian who has been sent to the U.S. to negotiate a boundary treaty to which he has thought of laying his hands until after the discovery of gold in Alaska; this little preliminary settled, Canada was willing to submit to arbitration the question of how large a part of what remained of Alaska should be left in possession of the United States, and how much Canada should take. England evidently declines to back up this pretty little program of Canada's any longer, and that is where the shoe pinches, for Canada. But the boundary commission now agreed upon between England and the United States is not a commission of arbitration; each country is to appoint three of its members, and there is no provision for an umpire in case each side should hold out for the contention of the country it represents. There is no possibility of a decision being rendered unless one or more of the American commissioners should accept the Canadian contention as well founded, which our government seems to have no fear of, or one or more of the British commissioners should accept the American contention as being unassailable, which Canada evidently fears will be the result of the conference.

PENCIL POINTS.

South Carolina's escutcheon will long bear the Tillman stain.

The Hague court might get more business if its advertising was in better hands.

Devry must be pretty bad when even Tammany refuses to countenance him.

The magician of the old time fairy tale was a tame performer compared with the modern trust organizer who

can triple the value of an industrial property by writing a few words on a piece of paper.

When Minister Bowen returns to Caracas the Venezuelans will probably want to elect him president.

Even the great American dollar will probably not tempt Mascagni to face the great American writ of attachment again.

After all, if there were no free silverites or anti-imperialists we should be deprived of a great deal of innocent amusement.

The sultan of Morocco managed to hang on to his throne, but it cost him so much to do it that he may have to sell his automobile.

If "Elijah" Dowd invades New York, the American metropolis will have a freak of a new variety to add to its already long list.

The discussion as to who is the greatest American writer could probably be easily settled to his own satisfaction by Richard Harding Davis.

Richard Mansfield may have an exalted opinion of himself, but unlike Sir Henry Irving he doesn't charge a week's salary for the privilege of seeing him act.

When the triple alliance can't even frighten Venezuela, it would seem to be about time for its members to go way back in the wings and sit down on the floor.

Mrs. John W. Gates will not receive a great deal of sympathy on account of the loss of her \$10,000 cloak. Mrs. Gates, by the exercise of strict economy, can afford a new one.

If the southerners prefer to have their postoffices closed rather than allow the president's appointees to remain in peaceful charge of them, we suppose it is their privilege to get along without the mail service as long as they please.

FUNCTIONS OF JOURNALISM.

Views of Lyman Abbott On a Much Discussed Point.

"The daily press does right in reporting vice and crime. We ought to know the evil things that are going on in the world. We don't want an index expurgatorius; we don't want a censor, either at Washington or in a Chicago editorial chair, to tell us what we may read. I like everything."

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COMMON SENSE AND CONSUMPTION

The treatment of consumption is every year becoming more successful. The majority of cases can be cured if taken in time. Not more medicine but more common sense is the cause of the improvement.

Fresh air, good climate, food, clothing, exercise, all these are important features of common sense treatment.

As a builder of flesh and restorer of strength Scott's Emulsion is still unequalled. The special action of Scott's Emulsion on the lungs is as much of a mystery as ever—but an undoubtedly fact.

Common sense and Scott's Emulsion is good treatment.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & DOWNE, 49 Pearl street, New York.

IT MATTERS NOT

How Sick You Are or How Many Physicians Have Failed to Help You.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will Cure You if a Cure is Possible.

Doctors are not infallible and there are many instances where they have decided a case was hopeless and then the patients astonished everyone by getting well and the sole reason of their cure was Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. A case in point is that of James Lettice of Cananohie, N. Y., who writes:

"Some years ago I was attacked with pains in my back and side that were fearful in the extreme. I could not control my kidneys at all and what came from them was mucous and blood. I had terrible sores and ulcerated blisters. A prominent physician of Albany, N. Y., decided that an operation was all that would save me. I dreaded that and commenced to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. After taking it for a short time I had taken about two bottles, the flow from the bladder was much cleaner, the pain stopped, and I was saved from the surgeon's knife and am now well."

Dr. W. H. Morse, the famous physician of Westfield, N. J., has this to say of this great medicine:

"I have known it to cure chronic inflammation of the kidneys, where the attending physician pronounced the case incurable."

No form of kidney, liver, bladder or blood disease, or the distressing sicknesses so common to women, can long withstand the great curative power of this famous specific. Its record of cures has made it famous in medical circles everywhere.

It is for sale by all druggists in the **New 50 Cent Size** and a regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, *free by mail*. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Cream Cures Old Sores, Skin and Scrofulous Diseases. *etc.*

the newspaper to select only the pleasant things for us to read.

"We do, however, have a right to ask to have the vice and crime painted with just discrimination. The way in which it will be painted depends on who holds the pen. A New York wit is reported to have said that he read a certain morning paper because it made vice so attractive and a certain evening paper because it made virtue so repulsive. We want the opposite, so that vice shall be repulsive and virtue attractive.

"We have a right to ask that the daily newspaper shall preserve a fair proportion between the events of the day; that it shall not present a distorted picture, that it shall not make you think that all the events of the day are crime. We have a right to ask that the great ethical and moral movements shall be recorded, and so recorded that they shall be interesting and simple to comprehend. I am not asking that the newspaper should give pre-eminence to institutional news, but simply that it should

give a fair proportion between the news of the day.

"The daily press should be more than a reporter. It should be an interpreter. The tendency of human life is development of justice, mercy, kindness, reverence and love. We have a right to ask the press to interpret all events in relation to this progress.

"We want to know what is the significance, for example, of this great struggle between coal miners and operators. Does it forecast a better organization of labor? Does it look toward a better organization of capital, toward a better understanding between the two? Is it a movement toward more clearly defined classes?

"And are we to prepare ourselves for a war between labor and capital, a war between classes as there was a war between sections?

"These are big questions. We want men who have a large outlook, who have insight and foresight, to tell us, busy as we are with our work, the meaning of events.

"It is too much to ask the daily press to tell the truth, but we have a right to ask that the daily press try to tell the truth. We have a right to ask for reverence as well as truth. It is not the business of the daily press to give the people simply what they want. The daily press ought to be in the same category with a great university. To take a commercial illustration, has a grocer in East New York a right to give children green fruit? Is it right for a newspaper to regard itself as something more than a great commercial enterprise?" —Chicago Record-Herald.

COMMON SENSE AND CONSUMPTION

The late Dr. John Fliske's wonderful clearness of perception, his depth of thought, his genuine scholarship, and the brilliancy of his style, have caused his writings to be sought for by all classes of readers, more and more each year, as these qualities come to be more widely known. It is for this reason that the new subscription standard library edition has been prepared by his publishers, Houghton, Mifflin, and Co., to bring within convenient compass a series of uniform volumes, comprising not only his historical works, which are perhaps the best known, but also those fine contributions in the fields of Philosophy, Science, and Religion which have raised the name of Dr. Fliske to the highest rank among the great authors of recent times.

As a builder of flesh and restorer of strength Scott's Emulsion is still unequalled. The special action of Scott's Emulsion on the lungs is as much of a mystery as ever—but an undoubtedly fact.

Common sense and Scott's Emulsion is good treatment.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & DOWNE, 49 Pearl street, New York.

VERDICT NOT RETURNED.

Jury Reaches No Decision In H. T. Smith Case.

Witnesses Testify That Man's Death Was Due To Accident.

Motorman Holmes Will Probably Be Freed From All Blame.

Exeter, Feb. 3.—The jury in the case of H. T. Smith, who was killed on the Portsmouth and Exeter electric railway Sunday night sat in Exeter today.

The first witness was Dr. Walter Tuttle. He said that he had viewed the body in the undertaker's rooms. The skull was completely crushed, the face was unrecognizable and the breast and back bones were broken. There was no evidence of alcohol and it was his opinion that death was due entirely to accident.

The second witness was E. W. Holmes of Greenland, motorman of the car which ran over Smith. He testified that the car was running at half speed through a switch when he saw the body of a man lying on the track as far ahead of the car as the headlight would render objects distinguishable. He was unable to estimate the distance. He reversed the brakes, but there was not time to bring the car to a standstill. It passed over the body in spite of all he could do and half left the iron.

Conductor Frank Philbrick of North Hampton corroborated the motorman's statements. He said that there were 3 passengers on the car Mrs. Amy Smith and Horace Sanborn of Stratham and John Reardon of Portsmouth.

The other witnesses called were Harry W. Gowen and Fred W. Severson of Stratham, conductors in the employ of the railway company, and John H. Hall, a track greaser, of Exeter.

The jury rendered no verdict, but will meet and decide on one later. It is not likely that any blame will be attached to the motorman, but the question as to whether the lights and fenders now used on the cars are suitable will be considered.

Charlie Mitchell, who was well known as a pugnacious poser, is said to be worth \$200,000, while many men who understand five or six languages have difficulty in getting positions that pay \$1,500 a year and are exceptionally fortunate if they get together \$20,000 in the course of a lifetime. Here is a condition of affairs worthy of the analysis of some college professor.

"We want to know what is the significance, for example, of this great struggle between coal miners and operators. Does it forecast a better organization of labor? Does it look toward a better organization of capital, toward a better understanding between the two? Is it a movement toward more clearly defined classes?

"And are we to prepare ourselves for a war between labor and capital, a war between classes as there was a war between sections?

"These are big questions. We want men who have a large outlook, who have insight and foresight, to tell us, busy as we are with our work, the meaning of events.

"It is too much to ask the daily press to tell the truth, but we have a right to ask that the daily press try to tell the truth. We have a right to ask for reverence as well as truth. It is not the business of the daily press to give the people simply what they want. The daily press ought to be in the same category with a great university. To take a commercial illustration, has a grocer in East New York a right to give children green fruit? Is it right for a newspaper to regard itself as something more than a great commercial enterprise?" —Chicago Record-Herald.

A PICTURE

Of health, we say of a perfectly healthy woman, and it is a picture everyone loves to look upon. All the pictures of all the artists who have ever painted the glory and beauty of womanhood, are only copies and imitations of this picture. Never artist mixed a color on his palette that can vie with the hues which tint a healthy woman's cheek. Why should this charm be sacrificed to sickness? It need not be save in rare cases. The general health of woman is so linked with the local womanly health that wasted cheek and sunken eye are in general but evidences of womanly disease. Cure the diseases and the physical health is restored.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the ills of women. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Mrs. Mary E. Lewis of Tanner, Gilmer Co., W. Va., shall always recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Pellets," for they cured my fifteen years of suffering. Dr. Pierce's medicines, I had given up all hope of ever getting well, I could not lie down to sleep, and everything I ate would almost cramp me to death. Dr. Pierce's prescription and cures are the best. I only weighed ninety pounds when I commenced taking these medicines six years ago; now I weigh one hundred and forty pounds and am having better health than ever before.

My eyes are very poor, but I am the same person after being sick so long I have changed to be robust and rosy-cheeked.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

IF YOU WISH

To Eat Well,

Sleep Well,

And Work Well,

Beecham's Pills

You will Eat well,

BECAUSE Beecham's Pills gently calm irritation of the Digestive Organs, Beecham's Pills remove the sensation of fullness and oppression commonly experienced, give the appetite "edge," and restore the Stomach to healthy and natural function.

You will Sleep well,

BECAUSE Beecham's Pills gently calm irritation of the Nervous System, while by their stimulative and cleansing action upon the Liver and Kidneys, Digestion proceeds with normal regularity, so that at night the tranquilized mind and body are prepared for "Nature's sweet restorer"—peaceful slumber. Should one feel restless after an exciting or convivial evening, a dose of Beecham's Pills will quickly induce refreshing sleep.

You will Work well,

BECAUSE Beecham's Pills bring about the proper assimilation of the food taken, give tone to the Stomach, purify the Blood, invigorate the Nervous System, add force to the Muscles, and thus endow the worker—mental or physical—with renewed energy and power.

Sold Everywhere in Boxes, 10 cents and 25 cents.

Music Hall.

F. W. HARTFORD.

MANAGER.

Friday Evening, February 6th.

An Attraction Worthy of Your Patronage,

JOSEPH SANTLEY

America's Greatest Boy Actor, as JIMMIE, in

"A Boy of the Streets"

BY CHAS. T. VINCENT.

The Largest Melodramatic Production on the Road.

100

PASSED BY HOUSE.

Bill Providing For Ports-
mouth High School.

Measures Taken To Protect The
State's Forestry Interests.

Winston Churchill's Patriotic Instruction
Act Also Receives Approval.

Concord, Feb. 3.—The fifth legislative week opened this morning in each branch of the legislature. The morning session lasted until 12 o'clock, and adjournment followed until 3 o'clock p.m. There were many absentees on account of the number of visitors to the Normal school at Plymouth and the Massachusetts school for the feeble-minded.

The house opened today by killing the bill which provided for a bounty on bears. One or two bills of local importance were passed, and a large number made ready for a third reading at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Whittemore of Dover, the bill passed two years ago relative to political caucuses and conventions was made applicable to the city of Dover. Col. Winston Churchill had the rules suspended in order that one of his pet measures might be placed upon its third reading and final passage this morning. It was an amendment to the public statutes relating to courses of study, so that in high schools the courses may include reasonable instruction in the constitution of the United States and the constitution of New Hampshire. The bill passed without objection.

The house also passed under a suspension of the rules the bill authorizing the city of Portsmouth to raise money and issue bonds for a new high school building.

Speaker Cheney read a letter of invitation to the members of the house to attend the state reception and ball on Wednesday evening, February 18. The tickets for gentleman and lady are to be obtained at the office of the commissioner of labor and the price is \$5.00.

President Hoitt laid before the senate today a petition from the W. C. T. U. of the state asking for the retention of the prohibitory law. The petition was referred to the judiciary committee. A hearing was begun before the house railroad committee this morning on Senator Remick's bill to incorporate the Littleton, Bethlehem and Franconia electric railway. The opposition of the summer interests of the town of Bethlehem has not abated one jot or tittle since the measure was proposed and defeated two years ago.

The plan for forest preservation in New Hampshire, proposed by Representative Winston Churchill of Cornish secured the passage this afternoon in the house of the joint resolution to appropriate \$5000 for a forestry survey of the White Mountain region and an act authorizing the exemption from taxation on a graduated scale of lands planted to timber or lands on which lumbering interests are conducted on scientific forestry principles.

A bill adding "inability to manage his affairs with prudence" to the list of legal causes for the appointment of a guardian received the approval of the house. Acts forbidding catching lake trout for sale and requiring school boards to purchase United States flags for schoolhouses not already so equipped were passed and the limit of population for cities in which the Australian ballot caucus law is obligatory was reduced from 15,000 to 12,000. The forestry commissioners were granted police powers over public parks and acts to repeal the charter of the Massabesic Horse Railway company and to change the name of the New Hampshire Conference seminary and Female college to Tilton seminary were approved.

A bill was killed which prohibited fishing on Sunday.

REBELS ROUTED.

Venezuelan Revolutionists Receive A Crushing Defeat.

Caracas, Feb. 3.—The government troops under Gen. Alcantara, a graduate of West Point, have defeated a force of rebels, numbering 900, under the revolutionary general, Ducharme, on the Camatagua river, about 50 miles south of Caracas. The rebels were routed, their ammunition and 230 prisoners being captured. On the receipt of the news the prices on the

ALL THE SHIPPING NEWS EXCLUSIVE FEATURE OF THE BOSTON HERALD

stock exchange jumped 4 points.

Since the rout of Gen. Matos and his army of 10,000 men by President Castro at La Victoria on Oct. 18, the remnants of the rebel forces have been dispersed in all directions. These scattered bodies of rebels, believing, as reported by Gen. Matos' committee, that arms and ammunition had been landed, have lately reunited and to the number of about 2000, under Generals Roland and Ducharme, assembled at Alta Gracia at the entrance of the Gulf of Maracaibo, a village 60 miles south of Caracas.

Gen. Ducharme with 800 men advanced up the Camatagua river. President Castro sent a force of 1000 troops against him under Gen. Alcantara, who took the rebels by surprise and destroyed them after 7 hours' fighting.

CASEY WILL BE THERE.

Ordered To Honduras To Protect American Interests.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Disturbed conditions in Honduras growing out of the recent presidential election in that country have caused certain American commercial interests to apply to the government here for protection from anticipated damage to their properties. The following order was sent by Acting Secretary Daying to Admiral Casey at San Francisco today:

"Confirming the department's telegram of this date, you will please proceed with the vessels of your squadron to Amalapa, Honduras. The department is informed that a revolution has broken out in Honduras and you will confer with the United States minister to Honduras and the United States consul at Amalapa in reference to the protection of American interests in Honduras. The department desires that you shall keep your squadron together as it is the intention of the department, wherever possible, to have the vessels of the

squadron cruise in company."

AN IMMENSE BUILDING.

It Will Replace The New York Grand Central Station.

New York, Feb. 3.—The plan of the New York Central railroad to build a 20 story structure covering the entire site of the present Grand Central station became public today at a meeting of the board of trustees.

The proposed new building will comprise a large hotel, a department store and offices, besides the regular station and underground connections with the subway. Engineers are now at work on the plans.

A DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT.

Gov. Long's Condition Gives Every Reason For Hope.

Boston, Feb. 3.—The following bulletin on the condition of Gov. Long was issued at 11 o'clock tonight:

"Mr. Long has had a comfortable and quiet day. His mind is clearer and he has made a distinct though slight improvement."

REBELS ROUTED.

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ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

will positively cure deep-seated COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP.

A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold.
A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough.
Sold by all Druggists.

It looks as though China was getting ready to "stand pat" on the indemnity question.

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Burdock Blood Bitter cures it, promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.



TRIBUTES TO MISS CROSMAN.

Boston Evening Transcript: What Henrietta Crosman did last night was to score an instant triumph, to carry a packed house of critical Boston theatre-goers by storm and to so infuse her charming personality and buoyant impetuosity into the piece that she seems destined to win a long engagement. Miss Crosman's art was or an order to give an evening of pure



Henrietta Crosman.

delight. * * * Miss Crosman becomes a matinee idol, a personage to win favor from the first. Her art is the quintessence of that genius which is an infinite capacity for taking pains. Her expression of emotion is poetic, sympathetic, convincing. In her coquetry she is piquantly girlish. In her drollery exquisite in her dash and bravado genuinely and sincerely human. * * * The Sword of the King is a play which will give a thoroughly delightful evening's amusement.

GRAPHICALLY PORTRAYED.

"Hallowe'en among the tenements" is graphically portrayed in Charles T. Vincent's new four act melodrama, *A Boy of the Streets*, that Samuel Blair will present at Music hall next Friday night. This is one of the picturesque scenes of the great metropolis. It is drawn from life and is without a flaw in its caricature. The stage picture is a reproduction of real life and is not overdrawn.

"Jimmy," a poor newsboy, is the hero of the play and Joseph Santley has been engaged for this part. He is a waif of the streets and the victim of a man who spends the boy's earnings selling newspapers, in drink.

The boy is finally sent to a refuge and there suffers flogging. In this scene the famous Elmira, N. Y., reformatory treatment of some of the boys there is vividly portrayed. "Jimmy" escapes. He is made of sterling stuff and like all boys of his kind "wins out" and the play terminates representing him as a little hero.

MISS CROSMAN AT HER BEST.

The one notable dramatic event in this city this season will be the appearance of Miss Henrietta Crosman at Music hall in her great New York success, *The Sword of the King*. Miss Crosman had attained great distinction in former work, particularly that of Rosalind, Nance Oldfield and Madeline, but nothing she ever attempted has received such praise as has her achievement in her latest play.

The Sword of the King. Every New York and Boston dramatic writer without exception was unsatisfied with this talented artiste. No player ever received such unqualified eulogies. That the public agrees with the critics is proven by the fact that hundreds have been turned away from the theatre, unable to gain admittance to see Miss Crosman. Not only was her character portrayal considered the most artistic of her dramatic career, but she received the highest commendation for the magnificent manner in which *The Sword of the King* was presented.

The scenery represents the highest skill of the scene painter's art. It is rich and beautiful, the product of the studios of L. C. Young. The costumes are of rare beauty and cost many thousands of dollars. They were designed

by Mme. C. F. Siedle and were made by Maurice Herrmann. All the properties were especially manufactured for the play by Edward Siedle of the Metropolitan Opera house. Furniture, armour and all accessories are of the most beautiful description, are historically correct and were especially made for this production. The incidental music was composed by William Furst, orchestra director of the Empire theatre, New York. Miss Crosman has surrounded herself with the strongest company ever organized to support a star. The cast includes White, Whiteman, Sheridan Block, who was for many years leading man for Richard Mansfield; Henry Bergman, a widely known character actor; Barton Hill, a veteran of the drama; Gertrude Bennett; Ida Vernon; Addison Pitt and others equally as well known in New York and throughout the country. Miss Crosman in this city will present the entire New York production, identically as seen in the phenomenal successful run at Wallack's theatre, New York, and the Tremont theatre, Boston. Two cars are required to carry the scenery, from which can be had an idea of its massiveness. The play is strong in action, bright in comedy and is the work of Ronald McDonald, a well known literary man.

STREET LIFE FAITHFULLY DEPICTED.

A newsboy without a home is a friendless wanderer in the streets. He is "cuffed" and frequently maltreated, especially if he falls into the hands of a worthless, drunken man. This is often the case in a great city where there are always men so mean that they take advantage of a little newsboy seeking to earn an honest living. This boy is often found to be a prince in rags. But his surroundings sometimes lead him astray. It is no wonder, for it is frequently found that he is the victim of dissolute parents who take his hard-earned pennies and spend them in "booze," or mixed ale. Yet the boy keeps on working to make a future for himself. The restraint of parents, loose and otherwise in habits, frequently makes such a boy desperate and he naturally wants to escape from his thralldom. These features are illustrated in *A Boy of the Streets* to be presented at Music hall, Friday evening.

It is a four act melodrama dealing with the life of a waif, struggling against the odds of life.

LITERARY NOTES.

A novel by Vance Thompson will be published early this month by J. B. Lippincott Company under the title "Spinners of Life." Mr. Thompson has been in this country for the past two months arranging for the publication of this book and for the staging of a new play by him which Belasco will bring out. He has but recently returned to Paris, which for some years has been his residence. Mr. Thompson has had a varied experience as journalist, author, and playwright, and is a graduate of both American and German universities; and as a writer upon many subjects and with special skill and interest upon current events and social life, as illustrated in his correspondence from Paris, he is well known to many thousands of readers. His new novel is said to develop the esoteric interest and to be the most matured and strongest thing he has yet done.

"Jimmy," a poor newsboy, is the hero of the play and Joseph Santley has been engaged for this part. He is a waif of the streets and the victim of a man who spends the boy's earnings selling newspapers, in drink.

The boy is finally sent to a refuge and there suffers flogging. In this scene the famous Elmira, N. Y., reformatory treatment of some of the boys there is vividly portrayed. "Jimmy" escapes. He is made of sterling stuff and like all boys of his kind "wins out" and the play terminates representing him as a little hero.

A Southern novel of unusual character, to be published early this spring under the title "A Tar-Heel Baron," will introduce a new writer and one whose appreciations of sentiment and humor of a certain part of North Carolina is likely to win her many readers. This is Mrs. M. S. Clarke Pelton, who resides near Asheville, North Carolina, and her story has to do with a gallant and brave German gentleman who comes as a stranger into the little settlement. It is a study of character, at the same time a love story which deals with contemporary figures and conditions.

The fifteenth century morality plays, of which "Everyman" recently produced in New York and Boston is one, were, according to Prof. Simonds' recent "History of English Literature," among the earliest plays to be performed by professional actors. Exhibitions were given in the halls of nobility, in intervals of banquets, and on holidays in the open squares of towns.

The first publication in England deserving the name of a real newspaper, says Prof. W. E. Simonds in his "Student's History of English Literature," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., was "The Daily Courant," which ran for 30 years from 1702.

For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Nootkin Syrup has been used for children troubling, fever or bowel complaints for over 60 years. It relieves all pain, cures whooping cough and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The big fair begins Feb. 16.

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS.

NO BETTER REMEDY KNOWN FOR HEADACHE.

35 TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS.

BE SURE TO GET HILL'S: IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

THE COUNTY FAIR & MUSICAL RAILWAY HAS been in operation for 3 years, and in that time has netted its owner \$10,000, and its cost of \$3000. We have built a new building at Revere Beach, Mass., and shall add a few patented attractions. It will be located 1/4 mile from the State Fair House and on the State Boulevard.

WE GUARANTEE 10 PER CENT.

We guarantee 10 per cent, and much larger dividends are likely to be earned. This stock will be for sale only a limited time. Advertisers may stop in January, and if you want stock you must be prompt. Only \$5,000 stock will be issued. We will not sell to individuals. If you want stock, you must be prompt. Do not be late, then no stock can be had. Not less than 25 shares, nor more than 5000 to one person. 25 per cent with order, balance 90 and 60 days. Send for prospectus. WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT. INVESTIGATE.

75 TO 100 PER CENT DIVIDENDS.

The crowd that frequent Revere Beach are immense, and the various amusements there are paying large dividends. The Steeplechase, for example, is paying 100 per cent. It earned \$2,250 per profit, running only 6 weeks complete, and in 1892, the coldest season known for 30 years, earned about \$25,000 net profit, sufficient to pay 75 to 100 per cent dividends. None of its stock is for sale.

LITERAL GOLD DIVIDENS.

THE COUNTY FAIR & MUSICAL RAILWAY is more attractive and has a much greater earning capacity than the above-mentioned amusement. Are mining, oil, real estate, railroad, salines, mineral, industrial stocks to fit with this? Do you know that \$400,000,000 are yearly spent in the U. S. for amusements and only \$10,000,000 for bread? Permanent amusement stocks are literal gold mines and dividends offered that may be the best in the country. You're invited to get a legit mine bonanza right at home where you can see your gold minted. Address REVERE BEACH COUNTY FAIR AND MUSICAL RAILWAY CO.

100 BOSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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JOB PRINTING PLANT

In The City.

Finest

Work

Reasonable

Prices.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Mrs. Winslow's Nootkin Syrup. It is a safe, simple and effective remedy. It is easily digested and relieves the seat of the trouble, relieves the distress, cures the griping and the aching parts and gives strength and energy to the system. Five or six packets is enough for an ordinary course. The family bottle, 40 cents, contains a supply for year. All druggists sell them.

Eccash

FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS
Anywhere in New England. Send full de-
tail of real estate or business to C. E. AMIDON & SON, 28 Main St., Boston.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

They Are Portsmouth People and What They Say Is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts. People become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. Thomas Entwistle, city marshal, says:—"I was never troubled very much with my kidneys, but I had a very sharp attack of lameness of the back and pains across the loins. At the time I got Doan's Kidney Pills I was suffering much distress. It hurt me to make any sudden movement and sharp twinges seized me in the small of the back when rising from a chair. I took but a few doses when I found they were helping me and before I had finished the whole box I was quite free from pain. I have had no trouble since."

cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

GOOD SCOTCH SNUFF

By John Caxton

Copyright, 1892, by the S. S. McClure Company

The year was a decade after the close of the Revolutionary war, and the good ship Nancy Jones of Providence was lying in the port of Liverpool. While the American colonies had been successful in winning their independence, England still dominated the high seas. Being continually in need of men to man her ships, she passed an act giving her naval officers authority to board the vessels of any other nation and search for and remove British subjects. Searching for British subjects, however, was generally an excuse to force American sailors to fight for the mother country. For years no American craft sailed the seas without fear of British men-of-war, and many of them were overhauled two or three times a year.

Captain Israel Jones was owner and commander of the craft named after his wife. He was a good sailor, but easy going. When he would return home to tell Nancy that he had been overhauled and lost a man or two, she would listen with flashing eyes and exclaim:

"Waah, Israel Jones, I don't consider you much of a man to let such things happen. If them British had me to deal with, it would have been different."

She had sailed with him on the present voyage, and as the craft was completing her loading in Liverpool three



NANCY JONES TOSSES HER SNUFF INTO THE AIR.

Providence sailors who had been impressed from the Nancy Jones a year before and who had just deserted from the British navy came skulking aboard and appealed to the captain for protection and a passage home. He was hesitating, as he knew that if they were found aboard his vessel much trouble would ensue, when Nancy came on the scene.

"Look here, Israel," she said as she brought her hand down on the cabin table with a slap. "them men are to sail with us or I'll stay behind myself! You ain't a man if you don't hide 'em away and take 'em back home!"

"I want to, but it'll be an awful risk," replied Israel.

"But we don't care for the risks. Them men are true born Americans and our naybors at home, and their wives and children are mournin' for 'em as if dead. They was taken off your ship in the first place, and now your ship shall take 'em back home again."

That sett'd it. The deserters were stowed away, and in due time the bark sailed on her return. She was almost clear of the English channel, when she discovered an English revenue cutter bearing down upon her. These light government craft were often used to board vessels and impress men, as they could dodge about the channel much easier than the men-of-war.

The cutter was sighted just after noonday, and her errand was guessed at in a moment. She would be sure to have a description of the three deserters and would no doubt impress two or three of the regular crew, even if she did not take full possession. It was no use to spread more sail or to think of resistance. The enemy carried a crew of thirty men and mounted four guns.

"Well, Nancy," said Captain Israel, "we shall lose the bark and go to prison, and it's all your doin's."

"Israel Jones, don't youoller before you're lett!" she replied as she laid down the spyglass. "How will the officer come aboard?"

"In this light wind and smooth sea that craft will probably run right alongside."

"On which side will she come?"

"To leeward, of course. What sort of a notion have you got into your head?"

"A good deal of a notion. You've got hundred pounds of Scotch snuff in one of them empty staterooms. The first thing to do is to get it out on deck. I also want all the pots and pans and kettles from the cook's galley."

"No," said Uncle Harvey.

"But just think of the time they will save!"

Uncle Harvey gave him one cold look and said, "What do you suppose I care for a hen's time?"

The men were still at work when the cutter fired a gun as a signal to heave to, and Captain Israel brought the Nancy Jones up into the wind. Then the cutter began maneuvering to drop alongside to leeward. Under the direction of the woman, who promenaded up and down as calmly as if in her own flower garden at home, seven men, each in charge of a vessel holding snuff, ranged themselves along the bulwarks, and at the last moment Nancy took charge of the biggest dish of all. As the cutter came slowly lifting up, with all her crew on deck, the woman quietly said to her men:

"Now you jest watch me and do as I do, and we'll give 'em such a quinin' bee as they never heard of before. Now sitgether!"

The cutter was only ten feet away and was prepared to throw a grapple aboard when Nancy Jones tossed her snuff into the air and dropped to the deck, and her example was followed by the others. The wind carried every last pinch of that strong snuff across the space to the cutter, and it may be said that she was raked from stem to stern and from starboard to port. In an instant every man on the Englishman's deck was blinded, coughing, sneezing and as helpless as if bound hand and foot.

The crew of the Nancy Jones could have captured the whole outfit without striking a blow, but that had not been included in Nancy's plan. Urged on by Captain Israel, they swung her yards and got her on her course, and the breeze freshened as if in sympathy with her efforts. She was not pursued, however. Indeed the officers and men of the cutter were calling out to her for relief, and it was probably a full hour before any one of them could see a distance of twenty feet over the rail.

In due time and without meeting with further adventure the Nancy Jones arrived at her home port, and the tale of the snuff was soon told. If Nancy had found herself a heroine in the eyes of the crew, she was now in danger of being made to believe that she was the veritable Goddess of Liberty. She wouldn't have it, however.

"La, me, but what is all this fuss about?" she replied. "I alius knew that if I was aboard of Israel's bark I could make them Britshers sheer of purty smart. Israel and all the rest of the men are too easy goin'. What we want is more women aboard of our ships, and I for one am goin' to keep right on sailin' and lettin' King George know the difference between apple sass and a woman who won't stand things no longer!"

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They were out on a little canoe pier in the moonlight when Busco outlined "The Perfect Play" to Hartley.

"The heroine," he began rapidly, "must be a pretty girl and a good girl, unsophisticated and trustful. While still a young woman she falls in love with a man. Not really in love, but she thinks she does. She believes she is in love with the man to such an extent that when he proposes an elopement she is romantically charmed. She has no family to consider, and there is no reason why she should elope with the man except that he is the sort of a man who could not come out openly with a proposal of marriage without arousing the opposition of her guardian. So she elopes. At their destination she leaves him, having come to her senses en route. Naturally she dreads to go back to the people who have been all her life kind to her, so she goes away alone."

"Some years later she meets the real man. Then write in your love story. Prepare for the announcement of their engagement and then bring on your heavy." Have him come from the village where your heroine was born and have him at once recognize her.

"He is a warm friend of the hero of the play and believes it is his plain duty to tell the elopement story. Your

strong dialogue begins at this point.

Have him argue with the heroine that she ought herself to tell him. Have her admit it, but hold that there will be time to tell him after they are married; that if he is told now it may make a difference; that she won't give him up, she won't, she won't! That's your second act climax."

"And then," interrupted Hartley, "have the heavy, as you call him, tell the story to the real man and have him ask her about it. Then have them part. That's the way the fourth act would be, wouldn't it?"

"No," said Busco solemnly. "This is not the case of the heroine of mine who have absolutely no family ties to consider.

After the man had been told about the woman there would be a parting. That

would be the third act. But in "The Perfect Play" both the man and the woman would reconsider. He would seek the woman out, and the fourth act would bring them together, happily married."

"A play like that, you say," interrupted Hartley, "has never been written?"

"In plays that have that sort of a woman for a heroine," explained Busco, "usually also the violation of the social law has been a serious one. In "The Perfect Play" the woman must early come to realize her folly and feel a usual but entirely unwarranted and exaggerated sense of her wrongdoing. When she meets the man, she naturally dreads to tell him. Well, never mind

IN A PERFECT PLAY

By Richard Kann

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It was all rather new to Hartley, this talk about "spot lights," "back drops" and "tormentors." He didn't know until Busco came up into the woods for three weeks of fishing that the stage had a vernacular that was utterly unintelligible to him. Yet he was a good deal interested in theatrical things. He hoped some day to write a play. There was an incident in his own life that would make the plot.

The acquaintance began in a matter of fact, fishing resort sort of way. Busco in signing the register had noticed Richard Curtis Hartley's signature just above his own.

"The man's some sort of an author, isn't he?" he asked the clerk. The clerk replied that Hartley was indeed an author who was in the habit of spending his summers at the resort.

"That must be the man," Busco had remarked absently. "Show him to me when he comes in."

Within a day after that Hartley began to hear things about the stage. Within a week he began to hear about "The Perfect Play."

"Some man like you," Busco told him, "could write such a play. I've had the plot in mind for months, but I can't write the dialogue."

They were out on a little canoe pier in the moonlight when Busco outlined "The Perfect Play" to Hartley.

"The heroine," he began rapidly, "must be a pretty girl and a good girl, unsophisticated and trustful. While still a young woman she falls in love with a man. Not really in love, but she thinks she does. She believes she is in love with the man to such an extent that when he proposes an elopement she is romantically charmed. She has no family to consider, and there is no reason why she should elope with the man except that he is the sort of a man who could not come out openly with a proposal of marriage without arousing the opposition of her guardian. So she elopes. At their destination she leaves him, having come to her senses en route. Naturally she dreads to go back to the people who have been all her life kind to her, so she goes away alone."

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about that. That doesn't get explained to the audience until the last act, and then only from her point of view in a manner to excite for her additional sympathy."

Busco realized afterward that the explanation of "The Perfect Play" was about the longest speech he had ever made.

Hartley was staring at him when he finished.

"I've got to tell you something, Busco," he said. "I couldn't tell you except that you have told it to me indirectly."

"Yes," said Busco questioningly.

"It happened to me," Hartley began, "just like you told it. It happened here last summer. She came here with some people from Davenport. She was a governess, the sort that travels with people to Europe in the winter. She was alone in the world. She wouldn't give me any hope at all, but I was sure she cared. Just about then it happened. It wasn't a man that came and told, but a woman, a woman whom I had known and who had known her."

Hartley suddenly stopped.

"The next day she was gone."

"And you let her go," said Busco quietly, "until she had gone where you couldn't find her. And now you come back here in the summer to hope and hope."

"For the last act," said Hartley sadly, "only for that."

"In 'The Perfect Play,'" said Busco, "the hero sought her out, and the last act set would show an exterior water scene, with trees and a rising moon."

Hartley was still looking off across the water.

"A young woman my wife has known for a long time"—Busco was talking to the moon apparently—"grew confidential a few months ago. She is responsible for the plot of 'The Perfect Play.' She thought the story would make a perfect play and that with my help she could write it. She told my wife finally who the man was."

Hartley had grasped him by the shoulder.

"You are the man, Hartley," Busco was smiling. "She said you were here for the summer. You see, she knew more about you than you knew about her. So I thought that as long as I needed a vacation I might as well come here and incidentally become acquainted with you and your ideas about the fourth act. Since you apparently agree, here is her address." He peered by moonlight into his card-case.

"I think I shall be here about two weeks longer," he went on serenely. "That's time enough for you to get back here on your honeymoon. This is the fourth act set by nature."

Death by Falling Is Pleasant.

Most people regard death by a fall as one of the most agonizing forms of dying. This opinion is erroneous. The first fact to be considered is that the subjective feelings in the various kinds of fall are the same. There are people who have escaped death by a hairbreadth who reached the stage of unconsciousness and who are able to report what they felt. A scientific gentleman who has occupied himself with this interesting question for many years bases his observations on personal experience and on a large number of cases which have occurred not only in the mountains, but also in war, industrial establishments and in railway accidents.

The victim suffers no pain, no paralyzing terror. He is perfectly aware of what is going on. The time seems long to him. In a few seconds he is able to think so much that he can report for an entire hour on it. His thinking power is immensely increased.

In almost all cases the past seems suddenly lighted up as if by a dash of lightning. All phases of life pass before the mind's eye, nothing petty or unimportant disturbing the retrospect. Then gentle, soft tones sound in one's ears and die away at last when unconsciousness sets in. One hears the fall of the body, but does not feel it.

Small Men's Marital Woes.

"Did you ever notice," asked one of a group of friends, "that in ninety-nine out of every hundred separation actions the man is small of stature? Well, it is so. Just notice in the future. Of course in divorce actions the rule will not hold, but in separation suits, where the parties wish to part merely through an inability to live happily together, you will find that the man is slight in build and below the medium of height. I attribute three-fourths of the trouble to the man too. The smaller the man is the more egotistical he is and will not, as a rule, give way to his wife in anything. He mediates in the household affairs, decides what the baby shall wear and takes any wifely rebuke or fault finding very seriously, whereas a big, burly man would laugh, or at least keep still and say nothing. Mind you, I am not saying that all small men are egotistical, for I am rather small myself, but in cases of this kind it is a fact that the majority of complainants are small in stature and small in mind."—New York World.

How a Girl Should Choose Her Friends

"I WONDER if all girls realize how important it is for them to make the right kind of friends," remarked the married woman as she poured out a cup of tea for her visitor.

"Male friends for me!" interposed the latter as she helped herself to a toasted nuttin.

"And that's a great mistake, too," went on the married woman. "Male friends, if you wish, but they never can take the place of the friends of your own sex. Then there's this disadvantage, too—one never knows how long they are going to last—as friends."

"That's true," admitted the girl, reaching over for a stuffed olive. "but if you knew what heartrending experiences I have had with friends of my own sex perhaps you wouldn't be so surprised at my attitude."

"But, my dear child, perhaps you were unfortunate. Perhaps they didn't happen to be whole hearted people."

"Ah, well," drawled the girl, "that you can judge for yourself. I chose them naturally from the ranks of society, the people we go with. Perhaps that's why. However, here are a few of the different kinds I have had to contend with:

"First—There's the friend who is always trying to make you feel her superiority. If you give a luncheon party, she will let you know just how much more gorgeous hers of the next week is to be, or if she has not the money to give one she will tell you how much more gorgeous hers could be.

"Second—Then there's the friend who manages you, who tells you how to do your hair, how to walk, how to think and how to breathe, and she and you get along all right as long as you do exactly as she says.

"Third—Then there's the opposite of No. 1—namely, the friend who makes herself as pitous as possible and whines into your patient ears continually. That's so you will do things for her, and when you do, if you're foolish, she up and denounces you as a stingy thing because you didn't do better. To this class belong Mrs. and the Misses Toady, who throw ashes on their own heads and lick your exalted feet while they make capital of you every minute of the twenty-four hours.

"Fourth—Then there's the well meaning but critical one. She is never contented with the general appearance of things, but she must forever spoil her

MODES FOR THE FAIR.

Something About the New Materials, Gowns and Waists.

Of all the old fashioned dress stuffs nothing is daintier or prettier than chiffon. The manufacturers have evidently thought so, for the stores are full of the material in over 400 different designs. Some of them have the satin stripe over the surface, the latter having its pattern of tiny bouquets or single flowers. Others have clusters of the stripes in different colors over the design, and others, again, have simply the floral design without stripes, but instead delicate weaving, like lace.

But, no matter what the design is or its complications, the soft and flexible quality of the chiffon remains. Perhaps the most attractive of all the designs is that in which the old pompadour figure is used. We see the chiffons in every shade and color of this



Pretty New Waists.

season, some dark and some even with black groundwork. But the dainty and pretty flowers are perfect, each after its kind, looking like tiny roses or other blossoms. Among the designs brought out in the chiffons are, besides the floral patterns, Persians, dresdens and escurings on light or dark grounds. Some of the chiffons have a regular crimp twist, which makes them hang like china crapes. They are to be made into tea gowns as well as other house dresses, and it is even said that they will be among the best liked of summer frocks. Lace and ribbon are needed to make them all that one could wish.

Speaking of tea gowns reminds me that there is a great revival in the popularity of these graceful if somewhat careless garments. I mean that the tea gowns are rather negligee, though they cost enough to be full dress, with diamonds thrown in. They are loose and long and somehow create the idea that the wearer is making herself comfortable, and we all know that no woman has the right to do that "in company." Still, the tea gown is here and will stay.

The tea gowns of this season are indifferently of satrah, liberty, voile, crepe de chine, poplin, albatross cloth, cashmere, drap d'ete, panne, chiffon over silk, chiffon and India silk. Bills of lace are placed wherever the fertile mind of a dressmaker can imagine it, and there are insets, applications and more ways and kinds of lace trimmings than I can remember. All the skirts are made into such fluffs of ruffles with ruches of chiffon on the edges that the bottom sets out in the most approved fashion. Ribbon is put on in many ways, even to being added in the form of "love knots" at one shoulder or another.

Most of the very fine tea gowns are of china crapse in pink, blue or some of the delicate pastel shades which are back among this season's colors. Many have Irish crochet lace boleros, and others show deep sailor collars of fine mousseline with an overlay of rich lace. Others have deep yokes made of heavy renaissance lace, and, in fact, one can have anything one wants in the line of tea gowns. Only the long, loose shape is preserved.

Short waists and other separate waists are still with us and are likely to remain. Generally speaking, they do not vary much from those of last year. The principal thing to note about them is the exceedingly ugly and awkward sleeve. All the sleeves are built more or less on the same lines and are cumbersome and baggy at the bottom and made snug at the top. Most often this is done by having the top laid in tucks or folds. A few years ago we had the "leg o' mutton" sleeves, and they were very ugly, but they only interfered with the comfort of your neighbor, while these bother the wearer most miserably. They get into the soup and catch on everything and are not even pretty. Can any one account for the vagaries of women's fancies? I cannot.

Plaid silk is quite a fad for waists, and the woman whose wardrobe lacks a plaid silk shirt waist is indeed to be commiserated. All plaid silk or woolen waists require a little dark velvet as finish to tone down the warring colors.

A new and dainty evening corsage for a young lady is made to match the rest of the dress, although it is removable. It is made of white dotted silk mull over pale blue. There are red bands or narrow ribbons of the same shade to define the bands. A half wreath of pink roses crosses the front. The whole design is very girlish.

A pretty liberty waist is laid in folds, and there is a sailor collar of floral point on batiste. These collars are generally made removable, so that they can be worn with any dress. Boleros are made in the same way.

MAUD ROBINSON.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

GOOD GARDEN LETTUCES.

A Few Sorts That Are Generally Well Liked.

Varieties of lettuce exist in numbers calculated to bewilder the inexperienced gardener. Special claims are made for many of the new sorts, and many of the old are stamped with the seal of approval as tried and found all that anybody is likely to desire.

White Star lettuce shown in the upper figure is of a pale rather lusterless yellowish green color, with leaves slightly waved along the margins and slightly wrinkled toward the windup. The heads are firm, slightly conical, with white seeds, and average about eight ounces. This is an American variety of comparatively recent introduction and considerable merit and has been pronounced excellent for forcing and early outdoor planting.

Hanson, shown in the second figure, is a handsome yellowish green, glossy lettuce, with the margins of the leaves slightly filled and puckered and coarse



WHITE STAR AND HANSON LETTUCES.

surface markings. The leaves often overlap at the top of the heads. The heads are large, weighing eight to twelve ounces, and the seed white. Both the White Star and the Hanson specimens here shown measured a foot across the head. Hanson is one of the good standard varieties for home garden culture and is sometimes grown on a large scale for market, but generally smoother leaved kinds are preferred.

The New York lettuce, whose leaves

No. 1—namely, the friend who makes herself as pitous as possible and whines into your patient ears continually. That's so you will do things for her, and when you do, if you're foolish, she up and denounces you as a stingy thing because you didn't do better. To this class belong Mrs. and the Misses Toady, who throw ashes on their own heads and lick your exalted feet while they make capital of you every minute of the twenty-four hours.

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ONION CULTURE.

A Popular Crop of the Present and How to Grow It.

There is everywhere much interest in onions as a ready money crop. The following from Rural New Yorker by a practical farmer should interest prospective growers:

The ideal soil for onions would be rich, well drained muck land, well stored with humus or vegetable matter. Lacking this, select the best available soil and in so far as possible supply the necessary and lacking elements by manure, fertilizers and culture. Select clay or sandy loam, avoiding either heavy clay or light sand.

To make the best of what you happen to have plow down the coarse manure, the more the better. Leave the fine for top dressing and supplement with hen manure, wood ashes, leached or unleached, and nitrate of soda. Do not mix the ashes with the manure, but work the manure well into the soil, after that the ashes. Plow the ground only ordinary depth. Do not turn up new soil to the surface. Spread on the top dressing, all you can get, and disk and harrow until the soil is fine and mellow. Then broadcast evenly 100 or 125 pounds nitrate of soda, harrow lightly again and level the surface with a plank float. The above work must be done just as early as ground and weather conditions will permit.

Seeding.

The seed must be of the last year's growth, not older, four to six pounds to the acre. It is best put in with a drill, which should be carefully adjusted before beginning. Poor onion seed is very discouraging. Ninety per cent ought to germinate when the seed is tested in boxes. The sowing should be done right after the leveling. Sow in drills twice to fourteen inches apart in straight rows. Drill first row by a line stretched across the field. If the drill has a reversible marker, it is easy to keep the rows straight after that. Otherwise straighten by the line, as crooked rows are very hard to cultivate. Cover the seed not less than one inch deep, and the sooner cultivation begins the better.

Weeding.

Start the wheel hoe early, running the hoes close up to the wheel mark of the drill. If the wheel hoe has weeder attachment, use that instead of the hoes, going all over the ground. When the plants are just breaking through, rake over the rows with hand rake. It will kill what weeds have started, but will not injure the plants. Some weeding by hand will have to be done, and the best way I know is to get down on the knees astride the row. The best tool I have ever used for the hand weeding is an ordinary fine tined steel table fork. When well established, onions should be thinned to six to ten plants to the foot of row.

Cultivation and Top Dressing.

Keep up cultivation often enough to destroy all weeds and preserve the loose, mellow condition of the soil. Six or seven weeks after sowing another dressing of nitrate of soda, same as first amount, will be very helpful, but do not apply when plants are wet with dew or rain. Still another like application in midsummer will also be thoroughly good practice. When the plants begin to bottom nicely, the soil should be worked from instead of to the row.

An Improved Hotbed Shutter.

In cold nights the sash should be covered with straw matting or burlap and in case of rain or snow it is well to have an improved hotbed shutter the same size as the top of the hotbed. This shutter saves time and labor. To make it get strips of three-eighths inch lumber, nail these on to cleats seven-eighths inch by 2 inches at ends and middle; then take building paper and spread over the entire surface, then nail and pack the spaces with rye straw. Cover again with building paper and nail on the boards on the under side. This shutter takes the place of the ordinary board shutter and straw mats are saved in handling. Two iron handles, like door handles, screwed on near each end, midway, help handle it. One can do quite a business with a few hotbeds of this kind.

Institute Enterprise.

The Missouri board of agriculture introduced a unique feature in institute work for December. Through the cooperation of the Missouri Pacific railroad a demonstration car accompanied the corps of workers and was made a prominent feature at every institute. Where the meetings were held in a live stock section representative specimens of improved breeds of stock were taken from the agricultural college and a stock judging school was held. In addition samples of different feedstuffs and forage plants adapted to the particular section were exhibited. At those institutes the selection, breeding, feeding and management of live stock were emphasized. In a dairy section the car was equipped so as to be a traveling dairy school. In the horticultural parts of the state the car was equipped with spray pumps and other devices for controlling insect and fungous pests. In addition an exhibition of fruit and plants was carried.

Handling the Reins.

There is one way of handling a spilt horse that upon certain occasions I have found particularly serviceable remarks a correspondent in an exchange. Not a few farm horses that are restive and afraid when around railroad trains and nearing crossings are made so by the seeming timidity of the drivers. If the driver is the least bit nervous and begins to pull up a lit the on the reins, the horse discovers it instantly and is upon his mettle, while if the driver is cool and handles the reins precisely as elsewhere there are few horses that discover anything to be afraid of even when the train appears in sight. The action of the driver in many cases determines the action of the horse.

Three Things Wanted.

Now then, ye scientific men, here are three things that fruit growers and gardeners want:

First.—A better and more reliable fungicide than the common bordeaux mixture.

Second.—A mixture that will kill beetles and not injure the vines.

Third.—A remedy for the melon blight that will enable us to grow good melons.

Of course we understand that you may say bordeaux mixture and paris green are good enough. There are thousands of practical men who do not agree with you. Excuse us if we say that it's up to you to come down to them.—Rural New Yorker.

Agricultural Notes.

Honor Bright is the amateur's and private gardener's tomato, handsome to look at, delicious to eat.

There is said to be good profit in wattle.

It thrives in clear running brooks.

Just now there is a boom in construction of electric lines all over the northeast.

"If we could have but one pea, it would be Surprise," is the verdict from American Gardening's trial grounds.

Plymouth Rocks were a great feature at the recent New York poultry show, and the fad for white fowls of all kinds was noticeable.

Cheese loves considerable weight during curing. This is mainly moisture, but at a high temperature there may be a leakage of fat.

The youthful New York Horticultural association had a fine annual meeting, with a phenomenal gathering of successful fruit growers.

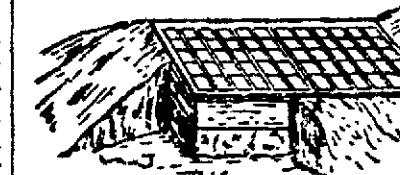
FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

A FARMER'S HOTBED.

Frame, Sash and Manure—How to Make Very Handy Shutters.

Preparations for the hotbed should be made according to the earliness of the season. Timely practical details by an Ohio Farmer writer for making and managing a hotbed are here appended:

The ordinary stock size of hotbed sash carried in stock by dealers is 3 by 6 feet, but any old sash will answer the purpose. The hotbed should be laid out to extend east and west, and the north side of the frame should be about six inches higher than the south



HOTBED FOR EARLY PLANTS.

side to give the glass a pitch toward the sun. Take a plank or board ten inches wide for the front and one sixteen inches wide for the back is about right. The ends of the frame should come up even with the top of the side planks and be ripped off to give the proper pitch. A cleat should be nailed on the end of the hotbed, as shown at C in the figure, to hold the sash from slipping endwise. The frame should also have a stay across the top about every six feet to prevent the sides from springing out, shown at A.

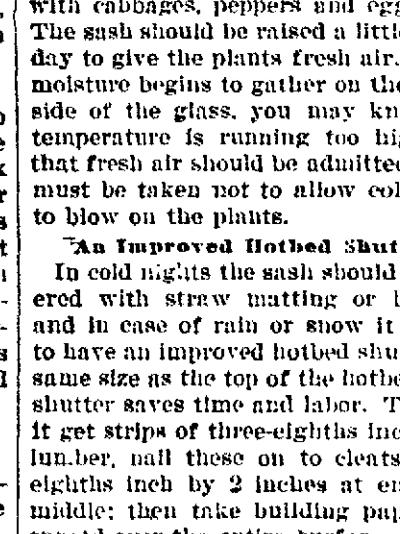
Select some sheltered spot where there is plenty of sunshine and dig out a hole about a foot larger than the frame on every side and about two and a half feet deep. Draw out a load or two of fermenting horse manure. If the manure is heating evenly all through, it may be put into the pit at once; if not, it should be shaken up thoroughly and piled up in a close, compact pile and left a few days. If any portions of it are dry, it should be wet down. In filling the pit care should be taken to tread down the manure firmly. The manure should extend beyond the frame on all sides a foot at least; then set on the frame and build it up on the outside to the top of the manure with manure.

Next put on six to eight inches of soil, put on the sash and let it sweat. By about the third or fourth day it will do to sow to seed. Radishes, lettuce and onion sets may be put in alone with cabbages, peppers and eggplants. The sash should be raised a little every day to give the plants fresh air. When moisture begins to gather on the underside of the glass, you may know the temperature is running too high and that fresh air should be admitted. Care must be taken not to allow cold wind to blow on the plants.

Put in any coal yet?

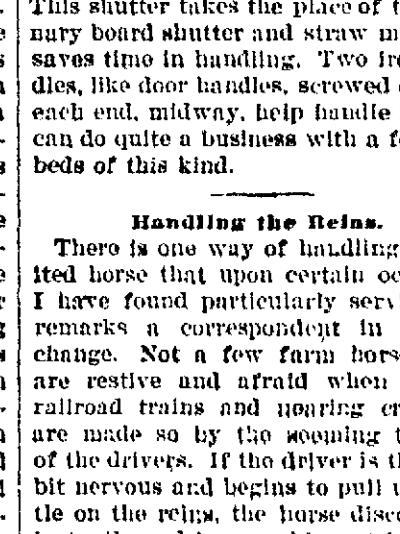
"Yes. I just deposited fifteen scutties in the safe deposit vaults."—New York Evening Journal.

Hardly Probable.



She—Promise me, Reginald, that even if your love should grow cold you will never beat me!

Sensitive.



TAYLOR.

Visitor—I suppose when the elephant is disobedient you stick that hook into him?

Keeper—Oh, no. We just put up the sign, "Don't feed the elephant please."—Chicago News.

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Second.—A mixture that will kill beetles and not injure the vines.

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Of course we understand that you may say bordeaux mixture and paris green are good enough. There are thousands of practical men who do not agree with you. Excuse us if we say that it's up to you to come down to them.—Rural New Yorker.

Good Practice With Poultry.

If fowls are kept on the colony plan, the field used at the time of an outbreak of fowl typhoid or any other disease could well be thrown into cultivation and a succession of crops grown in rotation. Indeed the plan of using a rotation of crops and moving the houses in accordance therewith will be found to be good practice and diminish to a large extent the diseases to which fowls are liable when kept too long on the same ground.

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Good Practice With Poultry.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
FEBRUARY 4, 1903.

SUNRISE.....6:56 Moon sets. 10:02 A. M.
MOON.....5:01 Full moon. 11:45 A. M.
LAST DAY.....10:00 P. M.

FIRST QUARTER, FEB. 6TH. 10:15 A. M.
FULL MOON, FEB. 11TH. 7:15 A. M.
LAST QUARTER, FEB. 16TH. 10:15 A. M.
NEW MOON, FEB. 21ST. 10:15 A. M.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Forecast for New England: Rain or snow Wednesday, except fair in eastern Maine; Thursday, snow and colder; north to east winds Wednesday, increasing in force.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2:50 and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.



CITY BRIEFS.

Watch for the eclipse. Thermometers are rising. A regular spring day Tuesday. The weather man says "colder." This is a week of social events. Twelve days to the P. A. C. fair. Wheeled vehicles are the rule about town.

There is no change in the coal situation.

The Show Girl strikes Dover on Feb. 16.

The sleighing has gone—on the city streets.

Joseph Santley comes to Music hall Friday night.

Local politicians are quietly looking over the field.

Six weeks more of winter, or is spring coming quickly?

Henrietta Crosman plays Manchester next Monday night.

Portsmouth has plenty of material for a fast baseball team.

Have your shoes repaired by John Matt, 34 Congress street.

The license question is the all absorbing topic of conversation.

Work at Freeman's Point is being actively pushed once more.

Great interest is being taken throughout the state in the P. A. C. fair.

Emma Cotrey, hoop roller, club and baton swinger. P. A. C. fair Feb. 16-20.

Merchants say that the spring business has started even at this early date.

Christian Endeavor day will be observed by the local C. E. societies this evening.

Baseball prospects for the coming season at Dartmouth are very discouraging.

Company B seems to have no difficulty in securing games with basket ball teams.

Kershaw will be the "Worcester Kid's" opponent at Mow's pool rooms tonight.

The great Fielding, the human fish, will be a "Grotto" attraction at the P. A. C. fair.

One of the latest popular songs describes the most approved way of spelling "chicken."

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A Boy of the Streets has made a big hit in Boston and New York. Tickets for its Portsmouth engagement go on sale today.

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothing healing influences of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body; Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

MRS. SHAW'S LECTURE.

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HUNTING FOR THEM.

CROWD OF COCKFIGHT SPORTS WANTED BY THE POLICE.

THE AFFAIR WAS PULLED OFF AT WILTON LAST WEEK.

A PORTSMOUTH BIRD SAID TO HAVE BEEN IN IT.

Several Portsmouth followers of cockfighting were present at a fierce contest in Wilton last week. There were also around the pit a lot of sports from other cities.

Nashua, Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, Manchester and Dover are said to have been represented.

The fight was a "corker" in the language of the crowd that saw it.

The victorious bird was a Portsmouth cock, noted for his gameness. It took him thirty-five minutes to put the other bird out of business, though, and it was neither bird's battle until the very last.

Finally the Portsmouth cock reached his opponent's brain with one of his needle-like spurs.

Now the Nashua police are hunting for the crowd that was there.

Several hundred dollars changed hands around the pit. One man is understood to have come away \$200 to the good.

The affair was managed so cleverly that the officers were not "wise" to it until a day or two afterward.

HE GETS REMINISCENT.

WALTER BURNHAM TELL ABOUT FRANK LEONARD AND HIS OLD PORTSMOUTH TEAM.

While at the Eastern league meeting in New York, Manager Walter W. Burnham got reminiscent. He referred to his achievement in landing a pennant for Worcester in 1889 and said that he had anxiously been waiting for some one to duplicate the feat. "And I almost won another pennant for Worcester," said Willy Walter. "We had been playing grand ball and had a lead that looked good when the last games were booked. We won out the last two games easily. Portsmouth, a team that had some of the best players in the league, all of whom were moving fast at the time, had two games scheduled with Lowell, then in second place in the league race. I have never been able to find out why, but Frank Leonard, who was in charge of the Portsmouth club, refused to take his team to Lowell, thus forfeiting the games and giving the pennant to Lowell by 1 hair. I don't believe there is one thing in my experience as a manager that causes me more regret than that incident. Of course, Mr. Leonard may have reasons, but I don't see how they could have been sportsmanlike. If he had any excuse at all."

Company B seems to have no difficulty in securing games with basket ball teams.

The license question is the all absorbing topic of conversation.

Work at Freeman's Point is being actively pushed once more.

Great interest is being taken throughout the state in the P. A. C. fair.

Emma Cotrey, hoop roller, club and baton swinger. P. A. C. fair Feb. 16-20.

Merchants say that the spring business has started even at this early date.

Christian Endeavor day will be observed by the local C. E. societies this evening.

Baseball prospects for the coming season at Dartmouth are very discouraging.

Company B seems to have no difficulty in securing games with basket ball teams.

Kershaw will be the "Worcester Kid's" opponent at Mow's pool rooms tonight.

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On their return from their wedding trip, they will take up a residence at No. 3 West Concord street in Dover. They will be at home after March 1.

A HARVEST SUPPER.

WOMAN'S VETERAN RELIEF UNION ENTERTAINS A LARGE GATHERING.

Harriet P. Dame, Woman's Veteran Relief Union gave a supper to the members of the Union Veterans' Union on Tuesday evening in U. V. U. hall. It was a genuine old-fashioned harvest supper and was thoroughly enjoyed by the ladies and gentlemen of both organizations and by a few invited guests. The tables were simply but attractively dressed and the viands were most appetizing.

Social conversation made the evening pass very pleasantly and the veterans were unanimously of the opinion that the ladies of the auxiliary were the best of entertainers. Several prominent members of the Union Veterans' Union from out of town were guests on this occasion, viz., Col. George W. Marston and Lieut. Col. O. W. Hussey of Fort Fisher command of Rochester and King S. Hill, mustering officer of the department of New Hampshire, attached to the staff of Gen. William H. Keepers. Col. Marston was accompanied by his wife.

The supper was in the nature of a return compliment for the repast served by the veterans themselves some weeks ago.

A FAREWELL RECEPTION.

JAMES H. CAREY FETED BY THE ELKS OF PORTSMOUTH.

James H. Carey, manager of the Armstrong news and dining room at the local railroad station, was tendered a reception by his brother Elks in this city on Tuesday evening. Mr. Carey will leave in a few days for Butte, Mont., and the reception took the form of a farewell.

The spacious lodge room on Daniel street was crowded with Mr. Carey's fraters and the general regret expressed at his coming departure fully attested his popularity. A choice musical program was enjoyed and an elaborate lunch was served by Caterer James Hussey. The menu follows:

Oyster Stew
Cold Ham Cold Tongue
Fried Pudding
Stuffed Olives
Crackers and Cheese
Cake
Tea, Coffee

Mr. Carey has been located in this city but a comparatively short time, but he has made many friends who wish him the best of success in the west.

LET'S HOPE IT'LL LAST.

Should this weather continue much longer, it will tend to increase the supply of high priced coal in the hands of the dealers; for while coal is arriving every day, there is not the normal call for it on the part of the public. The number of tons of coal sold, short of what was sold by the dealers last winter, would astonish the average person.

WHO STARTED IT?

FAKE RUMOR THAT ONE POLE HAD STABBED ANOTHER.

It was reported about town this morning that a serious stabbing affray had taken place at a farm on the outskirts of the city late Tuesday evening.

The parties involved were said to be two Polish laborers and one was represented as quite badly cut.

The police were questioned about the affair, but denied all knowledge of any such fracas. It was denied at the farm, also, upon telephonic inquiry.

RALEIGH'S ORGAN COMING.

Through the efforts of the W. C. T. U., an organ for the cruiser Raleigh has been secured. It will arrive on Friday and that afternoon a service will be held on the cruiser and the organ will be formally presented.

GALLOWAY COMING DOWN.

E. J. Galloway of this city (says Foster's Democrat) will go to Portsmouth on Thursday evening, when he will play the "Worcester Kid." A large delegation of the lovers of pool will accompany Mr. Galloway.

DUNCAN IS IN DOVER.

Foster's Democrat:—Capt. Duncan C. Ross, the champion wrestler, is in town making arrangements to give an exhibition at Lowell's opera house Monday evening.

MAY SAIL SATURDAY.

It is expected that the U. S. S. Raleigh will sail next Saturday, Feb. 7, for New York. From there her orders are indefinite.

DOE-LAVIN.

Joseph C. Doe and Miss Annie M. Lavin, both well known in this city, were married at St. Mary's church in Dover on Tuesday morning at 7:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Reiden in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. The best man was Francis J. Farley, and the maid of honor was Miss Margaret Lavin, a sister of the bride.

Following the ceremony the wedding party went to the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. John Carroll, on the Durham road, where they received the congratulations of numerous friends and partook of a fine wedding breakfast.

Mr. and Mrs. Doe were the recipients of a large number of handsome and costly gifts. They left on the 10:26 train for New York and Philadelphia. A large number of friends were at the depot to see them off. They boarded the train amid a shower of rice.

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Why not have young hair and look young? It's easily done with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Always restores color, stops falling.

FORT CONSTITUTION.

Acting Hospital Steward Ferdinand Perosky, was relieved from duty at the post hospital last Monday and ordered to proceed to Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, for duty in the hospital at that post.

Acting Hospital Steward Harry Brotherton reported to the commanding officer, Lieut. Miller, last Monday, for duty in the post hospital.

Steward Brotherton returned a few days ago from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, where he has been on duty in the hospital for the past four years.

His attenuated frame plainly attests to the exhausting effect of a few years' sojourn in our little tropical colony, but he says he hopes to recuperate speedily in our vigorous New Hampshire air.

The order that went into effect on the 26th day of last month prohibiting any communication with the city of Portsmouth except in cases of urgent necessity, of all members of the garrison, is still in force. Doctor Heffenger vaccinated all the men of the 124th company who had not been vaccinated within the past year, last Thursday.

Electrician Sergeant Eugene B. McDonald left for Baltimore last Saturday, accompanied by his wife.

Private William T. Hatch is at the Cottage hospital.

OBITUARY.

CARPENTER JOHN W. STIMSON, U. S. N.

Carpenter John W. Stimson, U. S. N., retired, who has been critically ill for a fortnight, died at his home on Pine street, in Kittery, on Tuesday evening. He was a life-long resident of Kittery, and entered the navy when young. On account of disabilities contracted in the service, he was retired some thirty-eight or forty years ago.

John L. Newton, who was taken ill at Lakewood, N. J., while playing with What Happened to Jones, and later removed to Bellevue Hospital and operated upon, has recovered sufficiently to go to his home at Portsmouth, N. H.—Dramatic Mirror.

John Stimson, an aged and respected citizen of Kittery, died in that town on Tuesday evening at the home of his niece, Mrs. Kate Ann Roberts. His age was 73 years, 4 months.

RAILROAD STATION BURGLARIZED.

It has just been reported in this city that the Greenland railroad station was burglarized on Sunday night. The thieves secured \$14.00 in money and a suit of clothes belonging to the station agent. No clue to their identity has yet been found.

A SLICK COLT.

Tom Marsh had his handsome Dreamer-Woodbrino colt weighed on Tuesday morning, and he tipped the scales at 470 pounds. The colt is eight months old today and is about as slick an article as can be found in this section.